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**ANTI-PROHIBITION.**

VOL. I.—No. 3.

*Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Thursday, February 22, 1894.*

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## GOLDWIN SMITH

On the Effects of Prohibition in the United States and Canada.

The taste of fermented liquors, if not congenial, seems to be immemorial and almost universal. The traces of it are in all the mythologies—Hindoo, Hellenic, Roman and Scandinavian. Probably the use of such liquors is coeval with cookery, which also has been the source of much evil as well as of great pleasant mankind. It is very like that a great change in human diet, as well as in human beliefs and institutions, is coming; but it is not likely that this change will come suddenly, or that diet, being complex, will undergo a revolution in one of its elements without a corresponding revolution in the rest. Vegetarianism has many advocates, and there are symptoms of gradual progress in that direction since the days in which an Homeric hero devoured a whole joint of meat, and the birds sang of the work of the shambles with as much gusto as he sang of the harvest and the vintage. It is certain that the most potent diet to much most and are the worse for it, though it has not yet been proposed on that account to shut up the butcher shops and send the butchers to jail. Fermented drinks may be dispensed, as necessary with them; a refined and intellectual world may be content to sustain its grosser part with bread, "ud water from the spring and our Christ was choicer may be remembered only as the habit of primeval savages with wonder and disgust. But in questions in diet, as I have already said, it is for medical science, not for the sentiment of the platform or for Methodist enthusiasm, to decide.

We have seen how in Vermont prohibitionism, exasperated by its inevitable failure, has heaped up penal enactments, and at last invaded the most sacred liberties of the citizen and the rights of his home. It is the tendency of all tyranny, whether it be that of a sultan, a crowd, a sect or a party of zelos, when it finds itself baffled, to pile on fresh severities instead of reconsidering the wisdom of its policy. Prohibitive legislation in Canada has not failed to betray the same arbitrary spirit. There is a clause in the Scott Act (Sec. 12) setting aside the common legal safeguard of innocence. It provides that it shall not be necessary for the informer to depose to the fact of the sale as within his own personal or certain knowledge, but the magistrate, or as soon as it appears to him that the circumstances of the evidence sufficiently establish the infraction of the law, shall put the defendant on his defence, and in default of his rebuttal of such evidence shall convict him accordingly,—convict him, in short, and send him to prison, on hearsay if, in the opinion of the magistrate, who may be a strong partisan, he fails to prove his innocence. There is a clause (122) requiring a man, when interrogated respecting previous convictions, to criminate himself, which seems to be intended for the very purpose of breeding mendacity. There is a clause (123) compelling husband and wife to give evidence against each other. When the wife is sent the husband to prison, who will the wedlock of that pair thereforth be? Which of the two is the greater sin, to refuse to give under the Scott Act or to break the marriage vow which binds husband and wife to cherish and protect each other? There is no appeal on the merits from the arbitrary decision of the magistrate, and zealous has not been ashamed to demand in the plaintiff terms the appointment of partners to the bench. It never occurs to them to consider whether intemperance itself is a worse vice than injustice.

The treatment of the hotel and tavern keepers has also been utterly iniquitous. These men having earned their bread by a trade which, when they entered it, was not only licensed by the State but deemed by everybody perfectly reputable; and,

therefore, when their trade is suddenly suppressed, they are apparently entitled to the same compensation which any other trade in the same circumstances would receive. But compensation is inconvenient and might be thought too good. It is necessary, therefore, to put the tavern-keeper out of the pale of justice, and to do so in the pulp and platform vice with each other in kindling popular passion against him. He is represented not only as the agent of a traffic which it is desirable to put an end to, but as a criminal, and the worst of criminals, as a poisoner and a murderer, "stepped to the elbow in the blood of civilization." Yet money made by the poison he sells is accepted even by the most scrupulous of the churches for its religious objects, while one church at least, which has synodically declared for total Prohibition, counts many dealers in liquor among its members.

We do not want a selfish and isolated liberty. Milton himself did not want a selfish and isolated liberty; at least, he deliberately sacrificed his right rather than to decline to serve the State. But after all this struggling against the paternal despotism of kings and popes, we do not want an unreasonable measure of freedom and self-revelment. We want it to be understood, as the general rule, that

All restraint Except what wisdom lays on evil man is evil.

In cases of extremity, such as war or plague, we are, of course, ready for strong measures, provided they are effectual. Not only war or plague, but any peril of such a kind that the State alone can deal with, warrants the intervention of the State. Nobody would desire to act arbitrary and pedantic bounds to the common action of the community for the preservation of the whole. It might be necessary, and therefore, lawful to close the taverns of the nation, where the nation becomes the hopeless slave of drunkenness, as it might be necessary and, therefore, lawful to close the railways, where the nation were becoming the hopeless slaves of turf gambling. But, in an ordinary way, we submit that whether in the hands of kings or monarchs, political power is a trust held for definite purposes which do not include interference with your neighbor's diet or any of his personal habits any more than they include limitations of his industry or the constitution of his property. The prohibitionist thinks that by doing a little injustice he can do a great deal of good, and so, probably, have thought all tyrants who were not absolutely insane.

## USES OF ALCOHOL.

A Celebrated English Physician on its Place in Medicine.

To those good people, and there are many of them, who believe that alcohol in any and every shape and under every and all circumstances is a harmful, we would commend an article by the celebrated English physician, Dr. Mortimer Granville, in the last issue of the *Liberty Review* in which he says:

"Let me give you an example of the way in which alcohol plays its part as a potent aid in the remedy of disease, the *modus operandi* in that now prevalent disorder which is grotesquely misnamed 'influenza.' The leading feature of this is usually its depression. I first made its acquaintance, objectively, in 1848, and have studied it pretty closely in its more recent manifestations, in the light of better science than was available at that time. The net results of the inquiry may be briefly epitomized as follows: When the poison—whatever it be, probably a 'microbe'—invades the organism, it acts on the nerves-centers, and (as Bence-Jones says) 'owing to the paralyzing action it exerts on the vaso motor system, a dilatation of

the vessels and especially of the cutaneous vessels, occurs, and consequently there is an increased loss of heat.' The total result is a diminution of the temperature of the body, which has been actually proved to take place. Unfortunately, in this case, the proof is found in the collapse and death of the patient unless the physician at the bedside has the courage to administer sufficiently large doses of alcohol, in which case he is rescued from the abyss of powerlessness into which he is sinking. If at this juncture, instead of giving alcohol—e.g., brandy or champagne—the attendant gives anti-pyrene, about the anti-pyretic effect of which, I presume, protest is not lacking, the sufferer succumbs. It is the disease, in this instance, that is the 'paralyzer,' and alcohol the restorer of energy. The high temperature of influenza is a bogus 'fever,' produced precisely as Bunge says alcohol produces heat. The temperature of the blood, in health, is 102.2 degrees Fahrenheit, some physiologists put it as high as 102.5 degrees Fahrenheit. In some of the best vessels—e.g., the large arteries issuing from the liver—it is at times 104; but the mean of the whole may be taken at 102.2 to 103. It is easy to see how a sudden rush of this hot blood to the mucous membrane and the skin—that is to say, the internal and external surfaces of the body—within reach of the clinical thermometer must be misleading. A very slight rise in the actual temperature of the blood itself—such as is likely to occur in any disturbance of the normal life—will easily give a reading of 104 to 105, or even occasionally a higher one. If being taken for a genuine heating of the blood—such as takes place in influenza, or in fever, the administration of one of those remedies which used to be called antipyretic, and now is called anti-pyretic, may prove disastrous. Yet in this very condition, when a depressant would be mischievous, alcohol acts as a revivifying agent! What are we to conclude? Who is right—the teetotal fanatic who, physiologist though he may be, tells us that alcohol wastes the heat and energy of the body; or the bed-sick practitioner, who knows, by glad experience of its efficacy, that this much-maligned alcohol is a genuine and potent stimulant and restorer of such life from theory—of the sort we have been examining, a superstructure of bewildering hypotheses, which are neither reasonable in themselves nor hold together—to the practical common sense of the community of those who have had to fight the duel with death by many a bedside at the closest quarters. I am neither ashamed, nor in the least degree unwilling, to confess that I prescribe alcohol largely and confidently, though never recklessly or without a prescription. And if any one were to ask which drug in the whole list of known remedies would I be most reluctant to surrender, I should say alcohol; and with that and a very sparse number and kind of supply of other known weapons of our warfare, we would be prepared to encounter the enemy in any of his Protean guises and developments. If alcohol were simply a nerve-center paralyzer, nitrate of amyl or nitroglycerine, the most powerful of vessel dilators, could take its place; but who of the multitude of common-sense practitioners would be prepared to accept either or both of these as substitutes for the much-abused alcohol?"

FORBES.—"The paper's full, sir." Editor (*in his rage*).—"As I expected, can't keep nothing about 'round this establishment!'"—*The Journalist*.

"How was the temperance lecture last night?" "Great! We were so delighted with it we took the lecturer around to the club afterwards and blew him off to a champagne supper."

## HEAVILY FINED

For Not Admitting a Constable in Plain Clothes to the Bar-room.

An important decision has been rendered by the London Police Magistrate. It was in the case of Morgan vs. Black, in which the latter is said to have "unlawfully and wilfully" interfered with a constable, Acting-Sergeant Morgan, in the discharge of assigned duty. James Black the defendant was fined \$50 or three months in jail.

The facts of the case are these. Morgan visited the London House at 11 o'clock on a recent Sunday morning. He was in plain clothes, and did not have a badge to distinguish him as a constable on duty. Morgan admitted in his evidence that "everything was right in the bar-room."

But he wanted to get into the bar, just the same. Black, who is employed by Mr. Humphidge, proprietor of the hotel, objected to admitting him. Morgan stated that he did not, at this time, disclose his name, office, character or business, but simply informed the occupants of the bar-room that they knew him. The bartender, however, said he didn't. Morgan swore, later on, that he did not know whether the occupants who were Black and the porter, knew him or not.

Mr. Love, Black's lawyer, said that it was clearly the right—the London duty—of Black to exclude Morgan from the bar-room as he did.

Morgan swore, when the evidence was being taken some weeks ago, that at the time Black pushed him back, he had not revealed his identity, and that, after this, he made no further attempt to go in: He then asked that Mr. Humphidge be brought in to identify him. This gentleman, though, did not know Morgan as a constable either. When Morgan told him who he was Mr. Humphidge invited him to enter the bar-room. This the latter would not do. Morgan admitted to Humphidge at the police-court afterwards that everything was right: "showing," Mr. Love stated, "that Morgan was aware that there was not the slightest necessity for his entrance into the bar-room."

The magistrate commended Mr. Love for his statement of his client's case, but thought the charge proven. Black was bailed out and an appeal will be made.

FORRESTER.—"What's the matter with Jones? He never speaks to a body now."

LANCETER.—"Of course not; their new build weighed 15 pounds."

SHINER.—"I am a trifle particular—I always pick my friends."

SHANK (*his creditor*).—"To the extent of a hundred or so?"—"Yes, as you would a chicken."

MRS. LEO says that she will not go into the lion's cage for her performance to-night.

MANAGER.—"Why not?"

RINGMASTER.—"She says that there is a mouse in the cage."

FELONY.—"What possessed you to tell Mrs. Hasleroff that she was giving you too big a piece of shortcake?"

MUDGE.—"I meant that it was too big for the number of berries."

"Is your son, who has gone to New York, a good worker?"

"Oh, yes; he is very industrious. Why, in the last letter he sent home he said that on arriving in New York he met a man who worked him for all he was worth, but his wages must have been poor, for he sent home for more money."



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## Comment.

SOUTH CAROLINA is finding its cure for the evils of the liquor traffic a frightful disease.

MR. CONNER and Mr. Marter, both being staunch Prohibitionists, exhibit a furious desire to imbue.

If Ontario should adopt Prohibition what a clamor there would be in about two years' time for the fool killer.

WHAT a great team it would make for Iowa to yoke her Prohibition horse alongside of South Carolina's Dispensary mule.

TORONTO'S board of license commissioners for 1894 is the same as last year: Messrs. Flynn, Thompson and Fleet.

It needs Prof. Goldwin Smith's splendid English to correctly describe the effects of Prohibition. Read his article in another column.

SIR OLIVER has promised if he has jurisdiction to introduce a prohibitive bill to the Legislature. But Sir Oliver is too wise to forget that a second House must pass it—the people.

THE GIBBS RECORD tells that one man died of alcoholism at the age of 107. Which proves that becoming a slave to the "awful habit" has a tendency to shorten life.

HORACE GREELEY said "It is impossible to mentally or socially enslave a Bible reading people." There must be very little study of the Scriptures in some sections of Canada and the United States then.

MR. MEREDITH is of the impression that the Reformers should not go to the country as a Prohibition Government, and at the same time levy the sinews of war from the liquor dealers. So far he is right, but what does he propose?

So the celebrated English physician, Dr. Mortimer Granville prescribes alcohol largely and confidently and would be the most reluctant to surrender it of all known drugs. What a desperately wicked and immoral man Dr. Granville must be.

We are glad to see that Mr. Joseph Tait, M.P.P., takes sufficient interest in the Toronto bar-tenders to see that they are all placed upon the voters' list. As a rule there is no class more careless about their rights in this respect.

PARTY politics in Iowa prevents the repeal of a Prohibition Bill which has proven a disastrous failure, while the same cause in Ontario may possibly force upon us a prohibitory measure which is sure to result equally disastrously.

PROPORTIONATELY to its population, Sweden is said to have more subscribers to the telephone than any other country

in Europe. The need probably arises from the convenience of the 'phone in ordering supplies from the State controlled saloons.

ONE of the concomitants of Prohibition is perjury. Upon this point all testimony agrees. A New Hampshire lawyer who was coaching a willing witness cautioned him not to testify too much. "In this community," he said, "unnecessary perjury is considered immoral."

THERE is some doubt yet as to whether the noise heard last Thursday night was Mr. Conner shouting for Prohibition or somebody walloping the Salvation Army drum. Will Mr. Conner please tell us just what amount of whiskey was taken up the river in his last election.

A GREAT religious revival is being experienced in Kansas. Thousands have been led to see the error of their ways and turned into the straight and narrow path. Kansas has enjoyed Prohibition for several years, and a "revival" had become an absolute necessity.

In Ontario a large majority of a small vote polled declared in favor of Prohibition as an experiment. In Iowa forty thousand majority of one of the largest votes ever polled in the State have declared for the repeal of Prohibition after ten years' trial of the experiment.

The temperance delegation which will wait upon the Dominion Government immediately after the opening of the House, will ask for Prohibition and oppose the ratification of the French Treaty. The latter is their chief object. They do not want French wines to come into Canada cheap.

The temperance people have at last come to the conclusion that their local option campaign was foolishness. This is the way *The Templar* puts it:—"It was remarkable that local option was not once mooted in the convention. It was a sadly abandoned policy, with none so mean as to do it honor."

SIR OLIVER will need to be careful if he attempts rushing a Prohibition bill through that he don't break his coupling with the Reform party. That is what happened St. John of Kansas, and Larabee of Iowa, and even Neal Dow of Maine is without honor in his own country.

In another column we give some space to a consideration of the struggle now being waged in Iowa against the baneful effect of Prohibition in that State. Forty thousand majority of the people voted for repeal of the law, yet party politics may interfere with their wishes being respected.

AN exchange remarks commendably that the late Geo. W. Childs drank water while his guests drank wine. Well, the present Prince Bismarck mixes beer and champagne for a beverage. The only dif-

ference appears to be that Geo. has passed away, while Schonhausen is still quite spry for an old man.

THERE is to be a big Prohibition deputation to Ottawa as soon as Parliament opens. Representatives from all parts of the Dominion will be present. Then when British Columbia, where Prohibition is not known, joins hands with Nova Scotia where it is known, the rest of the world can stand aside and watch the fun.

INSPECTOR Archibald, head of the Toronto Police Morality Department, is not having a pleasant time of it these bright winter days. Now it is charged against him that he gives little boys pennies to go into cigar stores and purchase a cigarette so that he may arrest the dealer and hale him away to the justice shop. We incline to the opinion that Inspector Archibald would be all the better if he were laid away in some damp place.

It is not the duty of the Democratic Congress to "take care of sugar," or of whiskey. It is its duty to deal justly with all the people, and that done, the people will take care of whiskey and sugar, or of whiskey straight, according to circumstances.—*New York Daily American*.

Our Canadian Government "takes care of sugar" by means of an extortionate tax upon liquors. It apparently does not recognize that "its duty is to deal justly with all the people."

AN old Highlander, rather fond of his glass, was ordered spirits by the doctor during a temporary ailment, not to exceed one ounce a day.

The old man was a little dubious about the amount and asked his boy, who was at school, how much an ounce was.

"An ounce? 16 drams, 1 oz."

"Sixteen drams!" exclaimed the delighted Highlander. "Gaw! no so bad. 16 drams! Run and tell Tonal MacTavish and Big John to come down the night."

BRO. BUCHANAN, of the *Templar*, has our sympathy. Some of his subscribers feel injured because he will not call Bro. F. S. Spence names, and are writing him letters to that effect. Bro. Buchanan replies that F. S. Spence may not be all that he should be, but that in fact he has been forced to inflict chastisement on him in the past, and that no doubt he will need careful watching in the future, but that far be it from him to throw rocks at even the weakest vessel. Bro. Buchanan is right.

The citizens of Hamilton have expressed their opinion of the City Council's action in cutting down the number of licenses. An election for aldermen has just been held. Mr. T. H. Pratt ran with the temperance interest, was supported with the usual hurrah, and with the aid of the women was supposed to have a sure thing. The Anti-Prohibitionists nominated Mr. G. W. Reid and elected him by a majority of 24. There was a straight fight. Hamilton gave 1496 majority in favor of the Plebiscite, and on the strength of this the Prohibitionists thought they owned the town.

OVER in New York, in a political trial the other day, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution was a young lawyer named McNamara. The defence sought to show that on the occasion in question he was drunk. They called witnesses who had seen him take drinks of whisky at different places, and when they were through it figured up that McNamara had consumed twenty-seven whiskies in less than two hours and then walked to the station, bought a ticket, and nobly on the cars could tell that he had taken anything. In default of evidence that the young lawyer is fitted out invariably with a copper tank, the presiding judge is looking up the law as regards perjury.

### AT THE LEGISLATURE.

The opening days of the Ontario Legislature have revealed no particular change in the situation so far as regards the Prohibition question. The Government has emphasized its position in favor of such a law in the strongest possible form by making it a subject of reference in the Speech from the Throne. Furthermore the Premier announced in his address that he expected no delay before the courts in the pending suit regarding jurisdiction and was confident of being able to deal with the subject at the next session. This means, if Sir Oliver's ideas are realized, a straight Prohibition fight for 1895 with the Government of the day in favor of the fail.

The leader of the Opposition seized upon the occasion to make a general declaration of policy laying down the lines upon which he and his friends will fight the campaign. With this we have nothing to do except upon one point, and that is: upon every other question that he touched he was clear and explicit; there can be no mistake for instance upon his position, as to the timber question or the mining question, or bi-ennial sessions; as to Prohibition if anybody can tell from his speech where he stands they are entitled to a year's subscription to this paper free. He accused the Government of hypocrisy, but he was studiously careful not to commit himself. Why should not Mr. Meredith be equally open upon all phases of his policy? Does he adhere to his declaration in favor of Prohibition made last session—that is what the public want to know.

The Speech from the Throne declared that "a large majority pronounced in favor of Prohibition." That may be true or untrue just as you take it. Mr. Wood, however went further, and placed himself decidedly in the wrong in stating that the result of the Plebiscite vote indicated that a very large majority of the people of the Province are in favor of Prohibition. Legislators of all people should speak with care and with knowledge of the facts. Only a comparatively small minority of the people voted in favor of Prohibition, a minority so small as to render any attempt to enforce such a law utterly hopeless, and this Mr. Wood and his leader and his party will find out to their cost when they try it.

## IT DOES NOT WORK.

South Carolina's Dispensary Law Proves the Usual Failure.

On July 1st of last year the State of South Carolina commenced an experiment in dealing with the liquor traffic unique in the annals of legislation. It was a mixture of the factory system, and the "city agency" feature of the Maine law, and several crank ideas peculiarly of southern growth. Roughly speaking, the State took the liquor traffic into its own hands, and dealt with it by the establishment of State "dispensaries" to be established only in cities and incorporated towns, and handled by officers appointed by the State. Of course the result was that where there were no "dispensaries," other places sold, and in all the cities and large towns, "blind tigers," as they are called, flourished like the green bay tree. Some of the cities went into open rebellion and defied the law, which is being attempted to be rigorously enforced by Governor Tillman.

At the fall session of the Legislature it was found that, as is always the case, the law required innumerable amendments to make it workable. It was established that these amendments—which are now in force—and whether they look towards further prohibition, it may be as well to let the New York "Voice," the recognized organ of the Prohibitionists of the United States, speak without comment.

## WHAT THE "VOICE" SAYS.

"One of the principal changes in the law is in regard to the establishment of dispensaries. Under the old law dispensaries could be established only in an incorporated city or town, and then only by a petition of a majority of the freehold voters of the town or city. Now, however, the board of control may establish a dispensary anywhere in a county that it chooses. The board must give ten days' notice of its intention to establish a dispensary at any place and, in the meantime, if the people do not want it, the majority of the freeholders must petition against it when the day is not allowed to establish the dispensary. Heretofore there were six counties in this State in which the sale of liquor was prohibited by statute, and under the old law no dispensaries were in operation in them. Under the new law dispensaries may be established in them like any other county. This feature of the law, as well as that allowing dispensaries to be established outside of incorporated towns was strongly fought by Prohibitionists in the legislature, but without success. It was generally understood among members that Gov. Tillman said that he could not conscientiously carry out the law without the two friends and, as a consequence, the two friends had little trouble in passing it. The Governor's idea is that by opening of more dispensaries he will be able to kill out "blind tigers."

"Another important change is in reference to trials for violation of the law. Under the old law all such cases were heard by the circuit court. Under the new law trial justices will have jurisdiction. The State Board of Control has determined that no favoritism shall be shown by trial justices and Governor Tillman has informed them that unless they carry out the law faithfully and conscientiously, they might as well send in their resignations. Of course, a jury trial is allowed, when demanded by the accused.

"Another change in the new law is a provision giving the Board of Control power to withhold a city or town's share of dispensary profits when it does not give the co-operation desired in enforcing the law. The city gets one-half and the county the other. It was thought if the people of a municipality were withheld this would induce it to make its police force more active in running down violators of the law.

"Governor Tillman recently sent out circular letters to all mayors asking them whether they intended to assist the State authorities and giving them until the 15th inst. to answer. He has received a number of replies, but he has not made them public, but the tenor of several has been learned. The mayor of one town announced to the council the Governor's instructions, but that body positively refused to even consider the matter at all. Governor Tillman, thereupon, promptly notified the mayor and council that Columbia's share of the dispensary profits would be withheld and devoted to the pay of special constables who would see that the law was carried out in the city. Mayor Chaffee, of Aiken, sent an uncivil reply to the Governor. Mayor Hursely, of Florence, while opposed to the law, has issued instructions to his police force to carry out the law to its fullest extent. It may be taken for granted that a majority of the towns will enforce the law when openly violated, but few of them will instruct their police to do any active detective work in ferreting out violators.

The bringing of any liquor into the State is positively prohibited and any constable, sheriff or policeman may seize such without warrant, whether in possession of the common carrier agency or private person. But liquor purchased outside the State, conveyed as personal baggage, is exempt from seizure, provided it does not exceed one gallon.

"Among other new features is one making it a misdemeanor to obstruct or abuse constables in the discharge of their duty. Persons so offending may be fined \$100 or imprisoned 30 days. There is a provision that constables may search private houses when they make arrests on information and belief that liquor is being kept and disposed of contrary to law. The magistrate's duty is purely ministerial in such a case, and he is compelled to issue a search warrant on the constable's affidavit.

"The sale of so-called rice beer is prohibited. Wine-making may be continued in the State, but all alcoholic products must be disposed of through the dispensaries. The same penalties for disposing of it otherwise applies as in other instances.

"The new law allows hotels where tourists stop to be made a sort of branch of the local dispensary. The proprietor gets his liquors from the dispenser as well as his application blanks and in all respects is a dispenser reporting to the local district the amount and kinds of liquor disposed of. He is not allowed to sell to any person but once a day and to no more than one man. He can sell only to bona fide tourists or health seekers registered with the State Board of Control.

"An omnibus punishment provision is inserted, whereby, in case a punishment is not provided for by any section, such punishment shall be inflicted at the discretion of the court.

"Governor Tillman says that within the course of the next three months between thirty and forty new dispensaries will be established in the State.

"Mr. S. A. Nettles, a leading Prohibitionist of this State, and a member of the legislature, raised no objection to the new bill, but, on the contrary, worked for its passage, and his infirmness of it made many Prohibitionists support it, although opposed to the increased number of dispensaries.

"From the reports made by State Commissioner Traxler it appears that the State has lost in revenue numbers about \$64,000 from the dispensary system, but at the same time it is a fact that the people of South Carolina have not spent near as much money for whiskey under the dispensary system as they did herebefore. The present Governor, Governor Tillman, for the sale of beer by the glass in dispensaries was defeated in the Senate."

## GOVERNOR TURNED BREWER.

The statement in the *Voice* that the dispensary has proven profitable is incorrect. The fact is, that while the "blind tiger" has prospered the State bar has not proven a financial success, the receipts falling far short of the expenditures. Therefore, Governor Tillman is going to aid the business of manufacturing to that of dispensing. This is not a joke. The governor has become a brewer. The State of South Carolina has taken charge of the Palmetto Brewery Company's plant in Charleston, and henceforth dispensary beer will be made there. The new dispensary law gives breweries and distilleries thirty days to dispose of their manufactured products. Governor Tillman intends to take charge of the brewery to all intents and purposes, though it will still be run by the company. He proposes to put his own man there to see that everything is properly managed and that pure goods are made and he will attend to the business end. All the money will pass through his hands. He will settle with the brewery weekly for the beers. By this arrangement the company saves itself from losing all that it has invested in its plant, and at the same time will continue in possession, though it be under the supervision of the state authorities, and the beer manufactured can be sold only to state authorities. The question now is, will the brewer-governor become a member of the U. S. Brewers' Association.

## LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

The Complete List of the New Boards for the Province of Ontario.

The list of Boards of License Commissioners for the different electoral districts of the Province in 1894 has just been completed, as follows:

*North Perth*—Thos. Henry Race; John S. McIntyre; James York.

*East Kent*—Archibald McDiarmid; Thos. Henry Tape; Abson J. C. Shaw.

*South Oxford*—Andrew Sutherland; James Boyd; Alexander McFarlane.

*South Huron*—Robert Spicer; Peter Douglas; John Weir.

*North Waterloo*—Charles Noecker; James Potter; John H. Campbell.

*West Victoria*—William Nessler; Patrick Curtin; Donald Jackson.

*Hamilton*—John Proctor; Adam Zimmerman; Robert Thompson.

*East Peterborough*—William Mohr, sr.; James Drummond; Robert Wilson.

*West York*—Samuel Sloan; James Stevens; Hugh McQuarrie.

*North Norfolk*—John Beemer; Alexander McIntyre; Walter Turnbull.

*South Ontario*—Francis Rae, M.D.; James Watson; John Tweedie.

*Stormont*—Alexander K. McDonald; Robert Campbell McGregor; John J. Shaver.

*West*—John D. Hickey; William Smith; George Atkinson.

*Northumberland*—John Boyd; Thomas Lawless; Eugene C. McNichol, M.D.

*West Lambton*—Archibald McLean; James S. Symington; David Trotter.

*Glengarry*—James Dingwall; William Bathurst; Peter Kennedy.

*North York*—Eugene Cane; Charles C. Webb; Amos Job Hughes.

*South Waterloo*—Richard Blain, Fredrick Mermer; John Meyer.

*North Middlesex*—Lachin C. McIntyre; Alexander Smith; John Gunn, M.D.

*Windsor*—John Frawley; John G. Cornack; Philibert Pigeon.

*Centre Simcoe*—Neil Harkin; John Summis; Alexander Brownlee.

*North Wentworth*—William Wood; John Easterbrook; John Burke.

*West York*—Richard Windatt; Henry Middleton; John Hughes.

*South Wellington*—William H. Jacomb; Robert Miller; Alan McIntyre.

*Prescott*—Frederick W. Langrell; Joseph Ludin; Joseph H. Proulx.

*East Huron*—Thos. Gilson; Geo. Fortune; Geo. Murdie.

*North Grey*—William G. Brown; James Sharpe, jr.; James Stewart.

*East York*—Richard E. Menzies; Thomas Bottomley; Samuel Carmichael.

*Perry South West*—David McFarlane; John Thompson; Jonathan Crisp.

*Ontario*—R. E. James; James M. Quinn; Etienne Leblanc.

*Wellington East*—Thos. Harcourt; John Patterson; John Oliver.

*Essex South*—Rodney H. Abbott, M.D.; John Aiken; Joseph S. Patton.

*Greenville*—Edward Smith; James Buckley; Isaiah Wright.

*Brockville and Leeds*—Wilmot Howard Cole; Charles Cornwall; Watson G. Paine.

*Wellington East*—Daniel Lloyd Stewart; Samuel Williams; Donald McMurtry.

*London*—Daniel Regan; George M. Reid; Charles H. E. Ellis.

*Ontario North*—William McPherson; Peter Thompson; William Thompson.

*Renfrew*—Thos. Geo. Parrigo; Thos. Lyons; Michael Harvey.

*East York*—Peter S. Barkey; James Flynn; Geo. Morgan.

*East Simcoe*—Samuel Winwright; Jasper Martin; Samuel Franzer.

*West Egin*—Daniel Lang; Charles C. Macdonald; James Macdonald.

*Frontenac*—Thos. Clyde; Peter McCallum; J. McConell.

*Carleton*—James D. Lindsay; John McKellar; Lewis Morton.

*West York*—John B. Scatchard; John Kennedy; Allan Rogue.

*Baldwin*—James Mitchell; Robert Buckley; John Lynch.

*East Hastings*—Sidney Way; George Anderson; Morrison Kilgour.

*West Middlesex*—Thos. Gordon; Malcolm McEgan; Adam Clark.

*Welland*—Alexander Leach; Robert Cooper; John H. Smith.

*Kingston*—Robert Crawford; Thos. Hauley; Alfred R. Martin.

*East Victoria*—Edward Lytle; Wm. C. Moore; Thos. McQuade.

*West Simcoe*—Alexander McNeill McFall; James George Sutherland; J. A. Brockbridge.

*West Peterborough*—Robt. Graham; R. R. Hall; Michael Halpin.

*Centre Bruce*—R. M. Watson; John Hamberger; George C. Gies.

*West York*—Thos. Omesine Guibord; Michael McArdle.

*South Wentworth*—F. Renkie; A. Jarvis; Ed. Dickenson, sr.

*East Egin*—John Ogilvie; George Leach.

*North Perth*—Geo. G. McPherson; John Way; Henry Doehring.

*Toronto*—Thomas Flynn; Thomas Thompson; John Flett.

*South Norfolk*—John Murphy; James McBride; Frank Bowly.

*East Durham*—Geo. Wilson; Samuel Caldwell; Francis Mulligan.

*South Grey*—Patrick Hehan; Thomas Pechhold; William Caldwell.

*Addington*—Ed. James Maden; James Hercher; Geo. Macdonald.

*Cardwell*—Daniel K. Ross; Donald Ferguson; Thomas Brown.

*West York*—John Harvie; Robert N. Hill; William Kirk.

*Prince Edward*—Emanuel Davis; Herbert Manley Johnson; Mathew Benson.

*Frontenac*—Alexander McConnell, in the room and stead of J. McConell.

*North Lanark*—William Snedden; James M. Munro; James R. Murphy.

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# The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ABERDEEN CHAMBERS

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Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1894.

## LIQUOR DEALERS CONVENTION.

On March 14th a general convention of the retail liquor dealers of Ontario will be held in Toronto.

The Toronto hotel keepers have organized a strong Association and their representative has been going through the country for a week organizing the outside cities and towns.

Every liquor dealer in Ontario is requested to attend the Convention. The organizer will not be able to reach every locality, but that need make no difference. No other invitation than knowledge of the date of the Convention is necessary. It is on March 14th. Its purpose is to draw up the trade in line, a solid front to the Prohibitionists.

In the present condition of affairs, the very existence of the trade in Ontario is threatened. Combined action is necessary to prevent general ruin. Let the hotel keepers of each municipality meet together and arrange to attend the Convention. Numbers give strength. Let all attend.

Make your arrangements now.

## SPORTING AND THE TRAFFIC.

ONE of our temperance exchanges claps its hands and crows thus: "THE ADVOCATE pays special attention to sporting news. This shows the direct affinity there is between the liquor traffic and the sporting element."

We wish to mildly rebuke our friend. If he will again glance over THE ADVOCATE he will notice that special attention is also paid to market prices. He will notice therein the current rates for tea and coffee, for fresh eggs and canned salmon, tallow in the rough and bacon long clear, likewise for hogs dressed and ducks by the pair. Surely he will not argue that this shows a direct affinity between the articles mentioned and the liquor traffic: between whiskey and whitefish, pale ale and ping suays, white wine and Worcester sauce, and Jamaica rum and onions per bag for instance. Unless, mayhap, he considers all luxuries as

wicked, and classes liquor and lemons alike in the same category.

We beg to gently remind our friend that sporting, the attending upon and competing in sports is just as natural as eating or falling in love. Sporting can be made wicked just as eating may become glutinous, or a man may fall in love with his neighbor's wife. He need not do so, he should not do so.

Sporting is as old as the nation, and the progress of civilization may be measured by the advance in sports. The competitions of the ancients mark the history of their times, and when they began to hire others to do their sporting for them, they dated the commencement of their national downfall. Who shall say that England's greatness, hewed out of the solid granite of a world's opposition, is not, in a large part, directly traceable to the sturdiness of mind and body born of her sports. The old bear baiting, cock fighting, fox hunting, horse racing, prize fighting, single-sticking generations were not as good as we are in these later days, they loved dearly the sound of blows and the smell of blood, they worshipped little and fought much, but they built up England's fortunes, they explored the globe and waved the flag of commerce over every sea, they aided the weak and smote the oppressor, liberated the slave and drove out the robber, cut off kings' heads with as little reluctance as they gibbeted a pirate, founded universities, developed constitutional government, gave freedom of speech and press, and worship, and always were:

Steady of heart and stout of hand,  
Ready to fight and ready to die  
For fatherland.

And who shall say that when Englishmen lose their love for sporting, their character will not decline as others have declined, and that history will not repeat itself.

But our friend will argue that these people drank. They did, truly they did. But it must not be lost sight of that the taking of stimulants is as old as the love of sport or the divine passion itself, and is just as natural. All nations have drunk, and all nations always will drink. Human law cannot overcome human nature. Sporting may degrade, and eating may degrade, and drinking may degrade, and so may an overplus of religious enthusiasm. These are the defects of human nature, and our friend must join with us, not to eradicate human nature but to correct its errors. This we apprehend to be the part of wisdom.

True, some men who make liquor and some men who drink it engage in sporting of various kinds. Some also engage in banking, in farming, in trade and commerce of different sorts. But does that show an unholy alliance between "G. & W. Special" and discounts at 4 per cent., or between a bottle of "White Label" and the latest strain of Merinos? Rather, are not these men

who take of their means to improve the stock or assist the healthful recreation of their neighbours, to be commended rather than blamed? Is not the public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; who increases the price of a horse fifty per cent.; or who enables his fellow-citizens to compete with others, and win honor and fame for themselves and their locality? Let us take a hurried glance at what some of the manufacturers of the "accursed stuff" have done in this connection.

Starting in the West, there is Mr. Edward Drury, the well-known brewer, of Winnipeg. What single man has done more for the western metropolis than he? Winnipeggers know how much of the success of their famous four-orel crew was due to his helping hand. That crew made Winnipeg known and respected through all the northern and central States.

Coming East, what about Hiram Walker & Sons? Years ago the stock in Essex county was poor in quality and small in numbers. Hiram Walker sent to England and imported a number of thoroughbred bulls, which were distributed amongst the farmers for use free. This was kept up for years, until now Essex can compete with the best in Ontario in the stock line. Then he introduced new methods for the cultivation of corn, and of late years Essex has produced enormous and constantly increasing quantities of this cereal. The next step was the introduction of the cultivation of tobacco, and the product is now tens of thousands of pounds yearly, and a most valuable increase to the farmer's income. Hiram Walker and Sons have built up a town, Walkerville, with ten industries besides the distillery, and with the lowest tax rate of any municipality we know of in the Dominion. They have built a railway, too, and they have assisted sporting in various ways. Surely if all of this is "direct affinity with the liquor traffic" other municipalities might be none the worse for some of the same affinity.

Hon. John Carling was a brewer. What he has done for the agriculturists of Canada is a part of the history of this Dominion.

Joseph Sosgran has established the finest thoroughbred stock farm in all Canada. And he rears his horses, too. To do so he has spent thousands upon thousands of dollars, brought into the country animals bred in the finest lines, immensely improved the opportunities of the breeders of his section and rendered an unmeasurable service to both the producer and the buyer.

Geo. Sleeman, of Guelph, has been the patron of healthful sports of all kinds, as well as of everything that tended to assist the agriculturist of his country. Whether it was as Mayor of his city, or in connection with the Guelph Central Fair, the Guelph Rifle league team, the Christ-

mas fat stock show, the old Maple Leaf baseball team, his energetic hand never wearied.

James Lottridge, of Hamilton, is in a fair way to do as much for the driving horse as Mr. Sosgran is for the runner.

Geo. Gooderham—space will hardly permit to even mention the multiplicity of his enterprises. His means have quickened the veins of trade and commerce in every direction. Banks, railroads, insurance, manufacturing all have felt the impulse of his genius and the help of his ever generous hand. He is a yachtman, so is his brother, one son is even now bringing out a new craft designed by Watson of the Clyde; the family are great patrons of lacrosse, bicycling, of all games and sports, in fact—and is all this to show the evil "affinity" of the liquor traffic?

Robert Davies and the Thorncliffe Farm are known from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. His flocks of sheep, his herds of Durhams, his bands of Clydesdales have swept the prize ring from end to end of the country. Mikado, the gold medal champion of North America, has there his home. Thorncliffe is a model farm as well as a breeding station, and has done as much for the agriculturist of York in improving his style of farming as Mr. Davies' imported stock has improved their herds and flocks. Mr. Davies loves sports. Has he done wrong in the way he has taken to gratify that desire?

Then there is Harry Corby, of Belleville, patron of everything that is for good in the whole Bay of Quinte district. J. P. Wiser, of Prescott, with his stock farm famed of yore. J. P. Dawes, of Lachine, breeding the highest type of thoroughbred. The Molsons and others of Montreal. These we can only glance at, and there are many other not mentioned at all. Are these men, in their industrial pursuits and in their amusement even, not doing worthy work for their country? Whether they engage in sporting—and we would like to see more of so engaged—or whether they give their time and their means to business pursuits, are they, because engaged primarily in the liquor traffic, to be open to the implied censure contained in our contemporary's remarks? Is there an institution in the country that will not gladly take of their money and profit by their advice? Not one, from the Methodist church down to the Temperance Life Insurance Company.

Our friend may believe that strong drink is of the devil. He possibly honestly so believes, and has a perfect right, so believing, to fight against it. But let him clear his mind of cant and keep his tongue from foolishness, for so shall his words have weight in the community, and his beliefs be treated with respect.

We frankly confess that if it were left to the average Prohibitionist, it would be a long time before Canada would produce a race horse that matched against a Kentucky mule anybody would care to wager a bob on.



### THAT LONDON CASE.

The prevailing craze about Prohibition seems to have reached even the bench if one is to judge by recent events. Following the extraordinary decision of Police Magistrate Jeffs of Hamilton, who holds that a guest at an hotel may not be served with liquor on Sundays, comes the still more extraordinary case from London reported in another column. In this instance a man presented himself at an hotel on Sunday morning. He was a policeman but he was in plain clothes, did not state his official position and was not recognized by the person in charge. He demanded admission to the bar-room but was refused. The proprietor was then called, and to him the policeman revealed his identity. The proprietor at once requested him to go into the bar-room and see that all was right. This, however, the policeman refused to do, but went off, laid an information against the bar-tender for refusing him admittance and the Police Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50 or three months' imprisonment.

A more extraordinary decision could not well be conceived. The bar-tender was bound by law not to admit a stranger to the bar-room. If he had admitted this man, not knowing him to be an officer on duty he was liable to a fine. It was not even shown that this officer was on duty, he was certainly not in uniform and he did not state that he was a policeman. Immediately upon declaring his official position all difficulty was removed but he then refused to act, and left his duty, if he had one, unfulfilled. It was not even contended that there was anything wrong about the bar-room, on the contrary, the policeman himself admitted that "everything was right." Why then this wonderful decision?

It seems to us a bad case of "rattles." The magistrate made the mistake of fining the wrong man. At any rate the bar-tender was fined for doing what the law says he shall do. It is gratifying to know that the case is to be appealed.

### HALTON PROHIBITIONISTS.

Prohibition is having quite a boom up in Halton, and last week a grand meeting of adherents was held in Milton, the County Town. The Temperance Societies Union and the Plebeian Association were united under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Brethour, who was also appointed a member of a delegation to wait upon the Dominion Government in the near future. The President is the gentleman who testified before the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, that at a time under the Scott Act in Halton a man drove from end to end of the county and could not get liquor though he had wagered to do so. It is to be hoped that the Rev. gentleman will be a little more careful in his statements when before the Government.

The convention decided to question Mr. W. R. Meredith, and the two party standard bearers in the county as to their position on the Prohibition question. This is good. Perhaps history will repeat itself. Some years ago these same

same people propounded a series of questions to two party candidates pledging their support to the one who answered satisfactorily. Mr. Henderson, one of the candidates, was a life long temperance advocate and had, therefore, no hesitation in subscribing to the views thus propounded to him. Mr. Waldie, his opponent, but was not particular about the matter but refused to pledge himself in any way or have anything to do with the party. Did the Prohibitionists thereupon endorse Mr. Henderson and condemn Mr. Waldie? In all honor they were bound to do so but they didn't. And Mr. Waldie beat Mr. Henderson out of his boots. There was a petition, on unseating and the two men ran again. Once more the Prohibitionists bobbed up with their little string of pledges, but this time Mr. Henderson refused to touch them with a ten foot pole. And he was elected by a good majority which he has increased at every contest since.

Halton Prohibitionists have their record clear before they are entitled to respect.

### SOUTH LANARK ELECTION.

It is difficult to "size up" the voting in the South Lanark bye-election on Friday. The constituency is one of the old-time Conservative strongholds, and the result of the *indecisive* (for the contest was practically a general scramble) is that the Reformer comes out ahead with a plurality of 18 votes. That is the practical side of it—he has the seat.

On the other hand, there were four candidates in the fight, and the successful one polled 116 votes less than his party's candidate in the preceding election, though a total of 117 votes more were cast. That is the other side of the story.

Mr. Clark, the Reform candidate, ran also on the straight Prohibition ticket, as a life-long Prohibitionist pledged to the support of "every measure, from whatever source, to advance the temperance cause." He pulled 962 votes. Mr. Lees, the nominee of the Conservative convention, had 944 ballots cast for him. Mr. Ferguson, a life-long Conservative, ran in the interests of the Patrons of Industry, who registered their strength in his favor at 801. Mr. Burrows styles himself an "Independent Conservative," whatever that may be, and polled 62 votes. He ran at the last elections, and on that occasion was given a total support of 65. At that time the Conservative candidate polled 1,569, and the Reformer 1,078. It will thus be seen that in Friday's contest the straight Conservative candidate lost 555, the Reform nominee 116, the "Independent" 3, and the Patrons showed a strength of 801, of which 117 were new votes.

The Conservatives and some of the Patrons claim that the Reform Patrons refused to break from their party lines, and that the vote cast for Mr. Ferguson was almost entirely Conservative. If this contention is well founded, then Mr. Clark's advocacy of Prohibition did him harm, as he was not able to hold the ordinary strength of his party. But in

making this claim they will have to admit that the Conservative Prohibitionists were equally guilty with the Reform patrons, because it is quite evident that they did not flock to Mr. Clark's standard in any overwhelming numbers.

We make out the situation to be about this: That Prohibition, though made a plank in the one party's platform, was not practically an issue in the campaign; and that the Patrons developed a strength that is the most surprising thing in the contest; that Mr. Burrows defeated the Conservative candidate; and that the Reformers, in a four-cornered fight, have captured a seat they had never held before. Our readers, having the figures before them, can work it out for themselves.

WHEN the late George W. Childs went to his rest beloved and honored by the people of the civilized globe it was confidently asserted by more than one prominent newspaper that "he had not an enemy." His life had been one great volume of noble thoughts and Christian deeds, and perhaps no man could have lived nearer the mark proclaimed from Sinai. Yet there has been one being discovered who, less than a week after Mr. Childs' death, wrote and published an attack upon his memory, so brutal, so senseless, so disgusting, that is only referred to as showing from what assumed dignity and purity such an attack could emanate. The attack was made in the *New York Voice*, a Prohibition paper, which claims to champion the home and the noble side of life.—"Cleveland Plaindealer."

In bringing the record of the Anti-Prohibition agitation in Iowa, and the amendments to South Carolina's wonderful bill up-to-date, so that our readers will be kept fully posted, we have been compelled this week to dispense with our usual statistical page. Next week it will re-appear, dealing with Kansas.

### DEATH OF MARK H. IRISH.

WITH the death of Mr. Mark H. Irish, which sad event occurred on Friday morning last at his residence, 404 Jarvis street, passed away one of the most noted men in Canada. Mr. Irish had only been ill a few days, but the disease, a complication of pneumonia and inflammation of the bowels, was very rapid. Deceased was born in Chittenden County, New York State, sixty years ago. When still a lad of ten or twelve years he left home and worked for a time as cabin-boy on a Lake Champlain steamer, and later on entered the employ of the American Express Co., eventually becoming their agent at Troy, N.Y. Leaving that city he came to Toronto and took charge of the company's office here. After spending some years in that position he resigned and entered into partnership with Mr. McGaw in the management of the Queen's Hotel. Then he left Canada and went to Madison, Wis., where he ran the Park Hotel for five years. In 1877 he returned to Toronto, and took a lease of the Rossin House, succeeding G. F. Smeets. In August 1888, he sold out to Mr. Abner Nelson, the present proprietor, and during the past five years has been engaged in a real estate and general

commission business. He was twice married, first to Miss Hay, and after her death in 1869, to Mrs. Houghtaling of New York, who survives him, together with a son and daughter, the latter of whom is married to Mr. Ogilvy, a prominent merchant and stock raiser of Madison, Wis. The funeral was private.



MR. JOHN HAIGRAFF.  
The Popular Representative of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, Toronto.

THE 'hop' art in Tasmania in 1862-3 was valued at £18,894 sterling, as compared with £13,236 for the preceding year.

The mention of Lord Burton's name suggests the close connection between it and Bass's ales, which have a world-wide reputation. Everybody knows the red pyramid pale ale label surrounded by a Staffordshire knot. It was the design of Mr. George Curzon, one of the employes in the London agency, and was first used in 1856. Some years ago an ingenious writer in one of the Sheffield papers wittily invented a classical legend about this label. "I was much puzzled," he said, "by the adoption of the pyramid as the trade mark of the House of Bass until one day I lighted on a ponderous volume from the pen of one learned in the alaises of the divinites of Aesryia, Egypt and Greece. That book cleared up a mystery, for it informed me that the pyramid builders worshipped a great Power who was called by some 'Tammuz' by others 'Bassurus,' the son of the Goddess Opa. He was termed 'Bassurus the Fortifier,' his symbol was a cross made thus X, and he was honored by the Egyptians with libations of the wine of malt. Now that was long ago, and the reader will not marvel that in its transmission through the centuries, the name 'Tammuz' has been corrupted into Thomas, 'Bassurus' into Bass, the single X into triple X—thus XXX—and 'Opa,' the graceful maternal cherisher of the founder of the family, into 'hope'!" We are afraid that this elaborate explanation will scarcely stand the test of the latest readings of the ancient monuments, but that by the way. The Barton ale diamond label came into use in 1857, and the porter label, also a diamond, but printed in chocolate, in 1864. The firm has, of course, used great efforts to prevent forgery of their trade marks, and how numerous the attempts have been to produce colorable imitations of the labels an album with many interesting specimens kept at the London office shows. The firm sends out its beer in casks, and it is bottled by dealers, who each receive a supply of labels in proportion to the quantity of beer taken. The annual issue of these labels is said to amount to over a hundred millions!



## A VICTORY GAINED.

In a Case Affirming Materially the Interest of Every Canadian Distiller.

The long standing case of Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., Distillers, vs. Her Majesty the Queen, came to a close in the Exchequer Court, at Ottawa, on Thursday morning last. It was finally brought before Mr. Justice Burdidge in that Court in the shape of a stated case. From facts submitted in the case and on the argument, it appeared that since 1862, distillers had been in the habit of passing the raw spirits produced on the first process of distillation as they came from the end of the worm through a refrigerator for the purpose of shrinking their volume or bulk before measurement at the closed spirit receivers where the debit for duty is established by the Government against the distillery. It appeared on the argument that all the Statutes relating to Inland Revenue from 1862 down to the last Inland Revenue Act of 1886, recognized the existence of these refrigerators. The reason that they had been tolerated by the Department and by Parliament was this, that the Excise Law of Canada differs from that of the United States and Great Britain, and indeed, from all other civilized nations, in this, that instead of levying the duty on the finished spirits which enter into consumption, it levies the duty on the raw high wines which are produced by the first process of distillation. These high wines have afterwards to be re-distilled in another class of stills for the purpose of producing potable spirit, and, as there is a loss of from one to two per cent. on the re-distillation, it is obvious that Canadian distillers pay duty on from one to two per cent. more spirit than ever enters into consumption. The use of the refrigerator was, no doubt, allowed by the Department, and sanctioned by the reference which is made to it in every Inland Revenue Act, by Parliament for the reason that it enabled the distillers to overcome, to a certain extent, this loss on re-distillation.

At the annual stock-taking, on the 13th of June, 1888, the officers in charge of Gooderham & Worts' Distillery found that while 2,494,968 gallons had been produced by the first process of distillation, there had been apparently warehoused, after the second process of distillation, about 25,712 gallons more. As the officers in charge admitted that the measurement after the first process of distillation, which is the one that fixes the duty to be paid, had been accurately taken, Gooderham & Worts claimed that the surplus in question was an error, and pointed to the fact that the surplus originally claimed by the Government was much larger, and had been reduced by errors which Gooderham & Worts had been able to point out to the officers in charge. It was finally decided to go back to the stock-taking of the year previous, when stocks were very small, and to take stock again at a future year, treating the interim as an unbroken period and to abide by the results of the accounts thus taken.

In the meantime the Auditor-General of Canada claimed that the 25,712 gallons of surplus arose from the fact that the measurement at the close receiver had been made at a temperature of 40.16 degrees, while the measurements after the second process of distillation had been at 62, and that the expansion of the quantity of liquor manufactured in a year between the two temperatures would amount to about the surplus and leave a small balance over to cover the loss on re-distillation. He also went a step further and questioned the right of the distillers to use a refrigerator, and it was for the purpose of settling this question that the whole mat-

ter was referred to the Exchequer Court on certain facts which were submitted on both sides. While Gooderham & Worts always contended that the surplus arose from the Government's officers taking a quantity of duty-paid spirit as being in bond, and pointed to the fact that they had in several instances made this error, they nevertheless, they consented to admit, for the purpose of bringing the whole matter before the Exchequer Court, that the surplus had arisen from the use of the refrigerator, and it was an extremely important matter for all the distillers of Canada to say it settled whether they had the right to use the refrigerators which they had been using for the last twenty-five years or not. When the matter came up for argument before Mr. Justice Burdidge it was shown that in addition to the facts admitted (which had not been discussed before him at all), every Inland Revenue Act from 1862 down to the last one found in the Revised Statutes of 1886 contained a reference to the refrigerator, and the learned judge thought that this clearly established the right of the distillers to use a refrigerator that it was not necessary to go into the facts admitted at all, and gave judgment on the spot establishing the right. His decision does not involve any loss to the revenue of the country, as Gooderham & Worts have to pay duty on all that they produced as measured at the close receiver, and nothing can go into consumption which has not paid duty, but that the decision had been against the right to use the refrigerator, it would have followed that all the measurements made at the close receiver in the different distilleries of Canada during the past twenty years or so would have had to be increased from one to two per cent., or say by a million of gallons of spirit, not one gallon of which has ever entered into consumption, but which would nevertheless they would under our law have been called upon to pay duty.

The amount paid by Gooderham & Worts in the six years prior to 1888 for duty on spirit which had been lost in the process of re-distillation and ageing, amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the average amount paid by the distillers of Canada in each year for duties on spirits which had been lost in the process of re-distillation and ageing, amounts to over fifty thousand gallons, or about seventy-five thousand dollars a year. In the case above alluded to, Messrs. T. G. Blackstock and T. P. Galt of Toronto, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., Solicitor General, for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Burdidge offered the plaintiffs their costs of the action, but as the action had been brought to establish a right against the trade generally, no costs were asked.

SAYS Jerome K. Jerome, in *Tom-Day*: "For reasons that I have never quite understood, the teetotaler is generally either a dissenter or a Low Churchman, a non-smoker and addicted to the instruction of others. Somehow or other the notion has sprung up that total abstinence is religious. It is difficult, but I believe necessary, to answer this patiently. The Founder of the Church of Christ is recorded to have devoted the first miracle to the production of wine at a wedding feast. The use of wine received former approval and consecration at the Last Supper. Any attempt to prove that the use of the teetotaler was a non-intoxicant is perfectly futile. The wine was an intoxicant, and the Scriptural condemnation of drunkenness would alone be sufficient evidence of it. The teetotaler is a religious man, but he is, as he supposed, a thoroughly ignorant man, but—unintentionally of course—irreligious and irreverent and presumptuous."

## Trade AND OTHER Notes.

FRANK'S restaurant, Montreal, with its celebrated museum of curiosities, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to continue the New St. James Hotel, Toronto, for the present under Mr. Hawley's management.

The English trade mark laws have been interpreted to read that the words "Pilsener Beer" may be employed solely in connection with malt liquors brewed in Pilsen.

The large hotel in Georgetown came very nearly being destroyed by fire on Saturday night owing to an incendiary fire near door. Strenuous efforts saved the place.

It is said that the Avondale hotel, Toronto, has been purchased by John Brown, of the Queen's, and Philip Brown, of the Walker, and that they will take possession on March 1st.

The beer produced in the breweries of the city of Vienna, Austria, and the vicinity amounted in 1892-93 to 3,922,527 hectolitres, against 2,784,910 hectolitres during the preceding year.

A GERMAN consular report states that the breweries in the Transvaal Republic in South Africa produce a weak top fermentation beer, but cannot compete with the malt liquor imported from Europe.

It is said Baron Burton, formerly Michael Arthur Bass, of the brewing company of Bass & Co., has deserted the Liberal party and allied himself with the Liberal-Unionists. Baron Burton received his title through Mr. Gladstone.

FULTON'S hotel, three miles north of Seaford, was totally destroyed by fire early Friday evening. The fire was caused by a defective chimney and had, before being noticed, gained too much headway to be brought under control. The house and contents were insured in the Wellington Fire Insurance Company of Guelph for \$800. Total loss is not known.

MR. GLADSTONE has refused to hear the objections to the Local Veto Bill from a deputation of representative workmen, Radicals and Trade Unionists, at the instance of the Liberal and Radical Anti-Sunday Closing Union, on the ground that such is not a sufficient representative body. Fancy a Canadian Premier refusing to see a deputation of any kind.

PITTSBURGH papers have discovered and are telling long stories about a horse which drinks beer and enjoys it, and will not take more than four glasses a day, a novelty which can be seen nearly every day at the Allegheny market in that city. It is a fast horse, and after taking a few drinks of beer can cover the ground as rapidly as any of the road horses in the city.

The various countries from which Europe draws her supply of barley, including Algeria, Egypt and Canada, produce in round figures 298,000,000 hectolitres, of which Europe produces 220,000,000 hectolitres. Russia is the largest producer of barley, but the highest prices are obtained for the grain from the Saale section, and from Bohemia, Moravia and England.

The British Consul in Brazil reports a heavy falling off of late in the imports of English bottled beer in that country, which he attributes to the bad condition of business, the increased duty, and the growing competition of the local breweries, whose numbers are steadily increasing. There is a marked tendency in favor of the lightest kinds of malt liquor imported, the heavier brews being less in demand than formerly.

The following transfers of licenses were made at the last meeting of the Toronto

Board of License Commissioners: Giannelli & Co., 16 King street west to J. D. Oliver; P. J. Conklin, 273 Church street, to Thomas' Trade; William B. Kindree, Avondale Hotel, to Philip H. Brown; William J. Kelliher, 926 Bloor street west, to Michael Ryan. The Queen street licenses, and the Brazil case were taken under advisement.

THE Co-operative Brewery of San Francisco, Cal., which was started by the Brewery Workmen's Union to defeat the boss brewers at the time of the strike two years ago, has levied a \$1 assessment on its stockholders. The Co-operative Brewery was capitalized at \$600,000 in 50,000 shares. It is said that at least 30,000 of the shares were sold. Several individuals outside the ranks of labor took \$5,000 apiece, \$10,000 worth, but the majority of the shares were taken by the Brewery Workmen's Union and by workmen in the State. The brewery has paid no dividends so far.

ANOTHER instance of the fallacy of the passage of summary laws is exemplified in the results obtained by the Department of Law of South Carolina and Governor Tillman's administration of that measure. There is a good deal of scolding and much mutual recrimination, with but very few arrests. Meanwhile the dispensaries are doing no business and the unlicensed vendors are supplying the popular demand for fermented and distilled beverages. When it is found that the chief executive of a commonwealth is unable to enforce tyrannical Excise laws it is time for the people to demand the abrogation of the unjust measures that have proved themselves impossible of enforcement.

WHITE RIVER, Feb. 15.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Queen's hotel, like Cotton proportion, was discovered on fire, and so rapidly did the flames spread no thing whatever was saved. There was quite a strong wind blowing at the time, and the adjoining property, the Pacific Hotel, Mr. Hogan, proprietor, caught fire and was also completely burned down. Nothing of consequence was saved either of the hotels, and several losses of valuable personal property are reported by the occupants. How the fire originated is not exactly known, but it is conjectured that it was purely accidental. The loss will aggregate about \$15,000. The Queen's had only \$2,000 insurance, and the Pacific \$4,000. There being no fire engine here, everything was at the mercy of the flames.

WHEN, where and why the better quality of gin should have been christened "Old Tom" has puzzled many people for a number of years, but we hope the following facts will enlighten them on that subject. "Old Tom" took its name from Old Tom Chalmers, a partner and resident of Holgate, the father of the gin distillery was at the early part of the present century situated at Millbank. More recently, we think, the distillery was near Cumberland Market, N.W. While Hodges managed the commercial part of the business, Old Tom C— superintended the distillery, and the manufacture of the liquor, for which the firm became so celebrated, and for this purpose he had a small laboratory at the back of the premises, where he kept the superior gin flavoured in a peculiar way. Ordinary customers when they came were simply invited to have a glass of ordinary gin, cloves, or whatever he fancied. Customers, however, of a high standard were treated into Old Tom's sanctum and invited to a glass of his extra particular. The fame of this speedily spread, and consequently when a customer was asked what he would like to have, "a glass of Old Tom" soon became a phrase of ordinary trade that the firm decided on manufacturing that special good quality of gin for the trade, giving it the name of the originator, Old Tom.

## AT THE LEGISLATURE.

What was Said in the Opening Debate regarding Prohibition.

The Ontario Legislature was opened on Thursday last with the usual ceremonies, the function being if anything rather more brilliant than usual. The Speech from the Throne contained the following clause:—

"The Plebiscite upon the question of Prohibition in pursuance of the Act of last session, duly taken at the recent municipal elections, and a large majority pronounced in favor of Prohibition. The proceedings necessary for obtaining a final and conclusive judgment with respect to the jurisdiction to pass a prohibitory liquor law are being pressed forward with all practical diligence."

## DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

On Friday the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was debated and carried. Below are the references to Prohibition in the various speeches.

Mr. Wood (North Brant), in moving the address, said:—Reference was made in the address to the question of temperance. The granting of the Plebiscite on the question was an act strictly in harmony with the spirit of the times, and was everywhere recognized as an eminent and proper thing that upon a great question involving so many far-reaching consequences the people should be permitted to go and express an opinion, every elector being free to do in the most independent and unmistakable way. The vote having been taken, it could not now be doubted that a large majority of the people were in favor of Prohibition. They did not vote for an amendment of the license laws; they did not vote for any half-way measure or local option machinery; they voted for the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in this Province. What was the result of this law should take effect? Just as soon as the courts shall determine whether or not the Province had power to enact such a law. The friends of temperance here agreed upon the desirability of having a question of jurisdiction fully and finally settled before any legislation took place, and they had the promise of the Premier that if the decision of the Privy Council should be that the Province had power to pass a prohibitory liquor law he would introduce such a bill at the following session, and farther, that should the Province not have power to pass a prohibitory law he would introduce a bill for such a measure of partial Prohibition as the decision of the Privy Council would warrant, providing that such a partial measure would be in the interests of temperance and satisfactory to the temperance people. This statement of the Attorney General was entirely satisfactory to every delegate in the great temperance convention recently convened in Toronto, and satisfactory as well to every friend of temperance in the country. This great question has now reached the stage for its decision, and it ever occupied before, and the people were now anxiously waiting the decision of the courts.

## THE SECOND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Connors (Algonia West), in accompanying the address of the Premier of Prohibition, said that on this particular point he thought the Patrons of Industry showed some inconsistency in advocating on the one hand temperance and on the other hand the election of county officials. The letters from the *Globe* correspondents who travelled through Kansas and Iowa investigating the question of Prohibition had, he said, shown that the Prohibition law was not well carried out there, but that it was, in fact, in some cases, nothing

but a farce. He would be exceedingly sorry to see here the same state of affairs as existed there under a prohibitory law. The evil of the state of things existing in those states he considered to be mainly due to the fact that the officials appointed to carry out the law of the State were elected by the community in which they resided, and were often in absolute opposition to the laws of the State. The result could not fail to be disastrous, so far as the enforcement of the law was concerned. He thought, therefore, he had ample grounds for suggesting to the Patrons that these two points in their programme were entirely inconsistent with each other.

## THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Meredith during the course of his reply on behalf of the Opposition, said:—Now, sir, I congratulate the hon. gentleman who has just spoken upon having exhibited to the people of this country the two sides of the shield upon the temperance question. (Conservative cheers and laughter.) Sir, we have the mover getting up and declaring that the Government is pledged to Prohibition, that the voice of the people of this province has most unmistakably pronounced in favor of that measure, and, sir, we have the hon. gentleman who occupies the more important position, more close to the Administration, declaring that Prohibition is a sham and a farce. Sir, he has lifted the veil of secrecy, and he has exposed the tactics of the hon. gentleman opposite. Sir, it is to be again as it has been in the past. These gentlemen here to yoke together the temperance people, the honest temperance people of the country, and to carry along with them the licensed victuallers and to receive a majority of the support and the funds from that class of people. Sir, could there be anything to expose more clearly the hypocrisy of hon. gentlemen upon that side of the House upon this question?

Later in his speech he said: Another gentleman has just alluded to the matter which the hon. gentleman discussed as to the Prohibition question. I am not going to charge my hon. friend, the leader of the Government, with desiring to deceive anybody; I am not charging him with attempting to trick anybody by the answer given; I am not charging him with conspiracy to favor any portion of the people; but I do say that if it is his intention to wait to put into force what he says he is in favor of, or what his Government is in favor of, until the Privy Council decides, it is a monstrous iniquity that the political license system should be permitted in the meantime to prevail. It must not be permitted, and it would be an iniquity if it should be permitted with a Prohibition Government in power that it should get its sinews of war from the liquor dealers, as it has done in the past. I think we do not know how long the present system is delayed; we do not know how long it may be necessary to maintain the license system in Ontario; but it is just as much the duty of these people to see that the licenses are removed from the political influence and put on a correct and proper basis, as if the question of Prohibition were not in sight or under discussion at all. I wondered while I heard the phrases which were being sounded for their having made declarations that they were not ashamed when they heard the temperance people say they were no longer supporting a Government that was supported by the liquor sellers of the country.

## THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Sir Oliver Mowat in closing the debate upon behalf of the Government, said that his hon. friend seemed to have found in the speech of the hon. member for Algonia a declaration that "Prohibition was a farce." What he understood Mr. Connors to say on the subject was that the election

of those who were to have charge of enforcing such a law was to make it a farce. Mr. Connors was pointing out the objections to the system of electing officials, and showing how unsatisfactory it would prove in the case of Prohibition. He had referred to the United States for the purpose of showing this to be the case there. He (Sir Oliver Mowat) did not know whether Mr. Connors was a Prohibitionist or not. For all he knew he might be a stronger Prohibitionist than Mr. Meredith. (Laughter.) But he thought it hardly fair for Mr. Meredith to put in the mouth of the member for Algonia words he undoubtedly did not use. He agreed with Mr. Connors that it would be impossible to enforce prohibitory laws through the agency of elected officials. That was a matter of experience with him, and not of theory. It might be a proper enough thing to elect other officers, but as to inspectors of licenses it would be the last thing that should be done. He had not heard it suggested that it would be good thing to elect those officers, and did not suppose that anybody was really anxious such a practice should prevail. His own entry into public life was by way of running as an Aldermanic candidate in a ward in Toronto. At that time license inspectors were elected at the same time with Aldermen. He remembered well that the person selected on this occasion was a man who was much fonder of his own glass than many people were who were in the habit of frequenting taverns. He was quite certain such a man would not make any attempt to enforce the law. Under the present system, if the Government appoint a man who is not competent for his work or who does not carry out the law, then the Government is responsible and must suffer the consequences. When such an official is elected no one is responsible. Not many years after the occasion to which he alluded the system was changed by requiring Municipal Councils to appoint these officials. He supposed it was felt that at least this could not prove worse than the elective system. He thought it likely, in fact, it was somewhat better. But, in spite of the improvements, one of the great grievances existing at the present time was that the system of appointment on its present basis was that inspectors could not be induced to enforce the law. It was for this reason that it came to be generally recognized that it would be better to make the officials a portion of the system of responsible government.

Later on the Premier said: In connection with the subject of Prohibition Mr. Meredith had spoken of the possible delay in obtaining a decision as to the powers of the Province. He did not think they need apprehend any serious delay. He expected the decision would be given long before next session. The Supreme Court and the Privy Council had to deal with it, and the Privy Council did not now delay its judgments long. Any delay would be with the Supreme Court, and he did not expect it there.

Mr. Connors again arose to announce that he had been a Prohibitionist and that he had been misrepresented by Mr. Meredith. He was called to order by Mr. Speaker.

## WENT TO HER HEART.

*Cable*.—"Have you heard how Griggson caught the snakes and heirs of Stone?" "No. Do tell me."

*Cable*.—"He sent her a valentine the exact shape of a ham."

It is reported that a certain lady author "writes with a gold pen upon scented paper amid the perfume of flowers." The only thing she now needs is some one to do the thinking for her while she writes.

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GENERAL

## Brewers' Supply Merchant

DEALER IN CHOICE... HOPS

Wurtemberg, Bavarian, Bohemian, Pacific Coast, New York State, and Canadian

Sole Agent for Messrs. E. BEANES & CO'S.

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## Brewing Materials

No. 1 and No. 2, and

## Potassium Sulphite

The Best Known Preservatives in Use.

AGENT FOR...

Eureka and Cape Ann Isinglass,

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Hugh Baird & Sons', Glasgow, Imported Porter Malt,

Cleveland Faucet Company's Beer Pumps,

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THE STRUGGLE IN IOWA.

Politics interfere with the Carrying out of the Will of the People.

In Iowa, which has had since 1833, the "benefits" of Prohibition, there is now going on a contest that will be watched with interest all over the continent. A brief history of the law and how it came to be adopted, together with the after results, will be necessary to fully understand the present situation and the events which are to come concerning which we will keep our readers fully posted. Up to 1875, there was no great break front either the Republican or Democratic parties in favor of Prohibition, but in that year a State temperance convention was held at Des Moines, at which a declaration of war against both old parties was made. The Republican party immediately began to bid for prohibition support, inserted Prohibition planks in their platform, and finally in 1881, decided to submit to a vote of the people a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. This drew the entire temperance vote to their side, the Democrats in all these years having unhesitatingly opposed the bid. The vote on the amendment was taken on June, 27th, 1882, after a most hotly contested campaign, and resulted in a majority of 29,759 in favor of Prohibition, though nearly 100,000 votes were not polled. Seventy-six counties gave majorities for the amendment and twenty-three against it. This amendment was declared unconstitutional, but in the following year, the Republican party carried out their promise by passing a State giving State Prohibition.

Now up to this time, the Republican party had a normal majority of about 50,000 in the State. In the very next year, and in a Presidential election, it dropped to 18,000. Why? Because thousands of Democrats had voted for the Constitutional amendment in order to embarrass their opponents and thousands of Republicans had voted the same way who never intended to have Prohibition carried out. In 1886 the Republican majority for Governor dropped to 5,297. In 1890 the majority was wiped out altogether. For the first time in the history of the Republican party in the State a Democrat was elected to the high office in the commonwealth. Horace Boies had a majority of 6,573 over the Republican candidate and that on a straight anti-Prohibition platform. In 1891 the Republicans again went against on a prohibition plank, and again were defeated, this time 8,216. In 1879 when the Republicans first responded to the call of the Prohibitionists, they had a majority of five to one in the Senate and four to one in the House. In 1890 the House was a tie and in 1892 the Democrats had a majority of two in the Senate.

Then the Republicans learned sense. They had not only lost their vote, but the law was going from bad to worse. In all of the larger cities and towns saloons ran openly. In most there was no attempt to enforcement of the law. In March, 1890, Clinton had 105 places selling liquor; Des Moines, 270; Duquoin, 288; Cedar Rapids, 140; Muscatine, 56; Burlington, 170; Davenport, 270; Council Bluffs, 180; Ottumwa, 155; Sioux City, 351, and so on. In all there were 8,547 places selling liquor in the State at that time. The places above mentioned range in population from 10,000 to 50,000, nearly all being below

25,000. Iowa has one drinking place to every 455 of population, while her license neighbors, Nebraska, had only one to every 771 of population. Forty-six counties reported that no effort whatever at enforcement of Prohibition was made. Crime was increasing, the cost of the administration of justice was increasing enormously year by year, population was leaving the State and emigration was passing it by. At their convention in 1893, the Republicans made a radical change in their platform. This plank read:

"Prohibition is no test of Republicanism. The General Assembly has given to the State a prohibitory law as strong as any that has ever been enacted by any country. Like any other criminal statute, its retention, modification, or repeal must be determined by the General Assembly, elected by and in sympathy with the people, and to it is relegated the subject, to take such action as they may deem just and best in the matter, maintaining the present law in those portions of the State where it is now or can be made efficient, and giving to other localities such methods of controlling and regulating the liquor traffic as will best serve the cause of temperance and morality."

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The response was instantaneous. The Prohibitionists went out, nominated their own candidate for Governor, and on the straight issue polled less than 12,000 votes out of a total of 400,000. The Republicans swept everything in sight, elected their Governor by about 40,000 majority, carried 74 members of the House and 23 of the Senate against the Democrats 25 and 18 respectively. The run was complete.

Rev. I. T. Gibson, Chairman of the State Prohibition Committee, issued a call to his people to rally to the support of the cause, and the result was a change of public sentiment could better be shown than by legislating the reply of the Des Moines *Journal*, one of the leading Republican papers of the State, to the call. The paper, which two years ago was supporting Prohibition might and main from party necessity, said:

"Rev. Isaac T. Gibson has broken loose again. Rev. Isaac T. Gibson is Chairman of the State Prohibition Committee. He is one of the successful in inflicting upon Iowa the curse of Prohibition. It is wonderful what a lot of mischief a small body of cranks can accomplish when they are alert and the good business sense of the public lulled by fanciful security. The agitators succeeded in forcing Prohibition upon Iowa, but the people have awakened and repudiated it. This the cranks do not realize, and fancy they are as powerful as ever. Their windy mouthings and tiresome screeds are becoming unbearable."

"Rev. Mr. Gibson and his gang of crack-brained fanatics ought to know that the sun has set on the day of influence and power in Iowa. They ought to have sense enough to realize that the vote of the Iowa elections of 1892 and 1893 were notifications to them to go into retirement and try making their own business a change. The ultra Prohibitionists howled and screeched and took good newspaper space with their wails and appeals in 1892 and then polled 6,000 votes. The next year, with the Republican party squarely against them with a fair chance to put himself on record, and it must be presumed that each one did, they pulled something like 12,000 votes out of the more than four hundred thousand of the Prohibition leaders ought to subside. They are in such an insignificant minority that the State cannot be bothered by giving them further hoarings. Instead of giving all their attention

to what other men drink, they ought to give a little study to what they eat. Most of them are dyspeptic; that's what the matter with them." The *Capital* advised Rev. Isaac T. Gibson to let his little crowd retire from public sight.

THE "MULET" BILL.

This is a strong language. The Republicans in the Legislature, however, are not hastening at all to repeal the Prohibition law. On the contrary, they show little inclination to adopt that kind of fair policy which they were bound to by their victorious platform. In the first place, they selected for Chairman of the House Committee "a farmer named Funk, who is a pronounced Prohibitionist, and who agreed to accept the position provided he was permitted to have a majority of the committee with him opposed to local option or the repeal of the present prohibitory law. Mr. Funk has introduced a "mulet" law, which is one of the most outrageous things ever proposed in any Legislature on the "liquor question. It provides for the listing by the assessor of each building in which the sale of intoxicating liquors is carried on, and the return of this list to the county auditor. Then the county supervisors at their next meeting after the assessment are to assess a tax against the owner and occupant of such premises to the amount of not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000, which shall be a lien upon not only the property in question but upon any other property that the owner or occupant may have, and their property is liable for the collection of the tax. It also provides that sales of property for default of the "mulet" tax shall be held every six months, and 20 per cent. penalty shall accrue for the failure to pay this tax. In another place the bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Governor to see that the law is enforced, and for that purpose he is required to suspend from office any of the county officers intrusted with the enforcement of the law who shall refuse or neglect to do their duty in regard to it. It also specifies that this law shall not be considered as in any way repealing the present prohibitory law or suspending any of the provisions of that law in regard to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. On the other hand, the proposed law is to be taken as affixing an additional penalty for the violation of the present law. This is taken as a direct violation of his pledge to the people as contained in their 1893 platform, and if carried through will lead to another defeat of the party. Already the alarm has been sounded.

THE GATCH BILL.

Beside this infamous "mulet bill," however, a number of bills have been introduced by the friends of local option, some of them providing for enormously high license and other restrictions of the severest kind, and others being rather fair under the prevailing conditions. In the Senate Mr. Brower introduced the well-known Gatch bill. This bill attracted a great deal of attention at the time when it was first presented in the last General Assembly. When originally proposed it met with considerable opposition from the Democrats, who asserted that its provisions were so drastic that it was little better than Prohibition. Mr. Brower is sanguine that it will pass the Senate by a good majority and hopes that it or some other similar local option measure may be agreed upon finally by both houses. The Gatch bill provides that in every county the question of the adoption of local option shall be submitted to the popular vote whenever one-fifth of the qualified voters shall demand it. A simple majority is sufficient to insure its adoption. In no town where a city or county can be vote taken on the authorization of licenses, although the "dry-

may demand such a vote in any "wet" township. The granting of a license may also be opposed by a majority of the owners of real estate of the street or district in which the license is sought. The license fee must not be less than \$500 but no limit is set to the maximum.

Even such a one-sided high license measure as this bill will prove a welcome relief to the people, and eventually lead them into the paths of common sense. For years they have fruitlessly witnessed the decline of their barley trade, the gradual extinction of their brewing interests and the payment of millions of dollars for mail and other liquors to the manufacturers of other States than Iowa, just as well have been expended by Iowa, to say nothing of the loss to the commonwealth of license fees, etc., which ordinarily decrease the burden of taxation.

THE FINAL OUTCOME.

What the final outcome will be depends upon the number of Republican members who will support the "mulet" plan, which means Prohibition in the worst form. There are enough Republican members of course with the help of the Democrats to secure the adoption of a decent local option bill, but for political reasons it is not to be expected that the Democrats will join hands with the liberal Republican in Iowa to fulfill its pledges. So the matter stands practically the same way it did two years ago notwithstanding the fact that the last Republican victory was only due to the promise to repeal the Prohibition law.

A NATURAL QUESTION.

Miss Autumn—"Isn't this a pretty valentine I got?"  
Miss Cataline—"Yes, very. What year did you receive it?"  
Johnny—"I know papa's going to catch it after the company goes."  
His Aunt—"Why, Johnny?"  
Johnny—"Because he told me twice she's mistaken, and she said: 'Why, darling?'"  
"It's a shame when she is so well dressed that she lets every one know she's from the country."  
Clara—"What did she do?"  
"Thanked a gentleman for giving her his seat."  
Madge—"Why did you thank that man when he gave you his seat in the car?"  
Mabel—"That man! Oh, I don't mind him at all. I've known him since I was a child."  
"I don't believe we can ever be happy together. I—"  
Fergus—"Well, what's the use of bothering over trifles; why want to know if you will marry me?"  
Madge—"When do you go to the seaside?"  
Mabel—"Whenever a visitor calls whom I don't wish to see."  
Spencer—"There is only one way of getting ahead of a life insurance company, and that is to die." Ferguson—"No, there is another way." Spencer—"What's that?" Ferguson—"Don't insure."  
City Editor—"You've got the account of the woman's suffrage meeting, have you? What's that big roll of paper under your arm?"  
Reporter—"What they said at the meeting."  
City Editor—"And that slip of paper you are twirling in your fingers?"  
Reporter—"What they did."

# Sporting.

## THE BELL OF JUSTICE.

TALKER was a king long years ago;  
His name historian doth not know.  
He lived beneath Arabian skies,  
A noble monarch, just and wise.

That he might serve his people well,  
In a high tower he hung a bell.

He who was wronged had but to ring  
The bell of justice, for the king

Was bound to make the blunniest tyrant  
The subject of his royal care.

At first men rung it every day,  
Botted at last the royal way.

And, growing shorter by degrees,  
Swayed lightly to each passing breeze.

For many a month it idly hung,  
No longer needed. No one rung

For justice. Men had learned to fear,  
And dreaded now the bell to hear.

At length a wandering grapevine clung  
Right to the rope that idly hung.

And firmly held it, sweetly grasped,  
As if one hand another clasped.

A starving horse, turned out to die,  
One summer day was passing by.

And browsing where the grapevine hung,  
The bell of justice loudly rung.

Straightaway a royal herald came,  
And saw the horse half-starved and lame.

He told the king who roared the bell;  
The monarch answered: "It is well."

"The brute for justice doth appeal,  
For starving brutes I pity feel."

"Go seek his owner out for me,"  
And tell him this is my decree:

"Long as he lives this horse must fare  
On oats and grass of his. Beware!"

"If he again for justice call  
My wrath shall on his owner fall."

Would God to-day there was a bell  
That brutes could ring and thereby tell

The story of their cruel wrongs,  
And win the justice that belongs

To every creature, great and small;  
For feel, their maker, lovech all!

ROBERT L. BAXON, in the Independent.

## NOTES.

In placing their advertisements of stallions for service, and of horses for sale, breeders and others should not overlook the fact that THE ADVOCATE reaches the class that are most likely to have means for service or that want to buy. The indications are that before long this paper will be in the reading-room of every hotel in the country. It is surely not necessary to point out that this means that it will be seen not only by every hotelkeeper throughout the broad Dominion, but that it will come right into the nose of those who seek to buy, and have money to buy with, and of those who, hardly coming within the category of horse-breeders, yet are likely to have a mare they desire to have served. The members of this class are not a very great extent subscribers to what are technically known as horse-papers, and yet they are just those whom stallion owners and breeders wish to reach. Make a great big note of this fact.

As we go to press some capital ice racing, promoted by our indefatigable friend, George H. Briggs, the Boniface of the Woodbine Club House, is in progress on a specially prepared track on Ashbridge's Bay. The liberal sum of \$1,200 is hung

up in purses, divided between the 2.44, 2.20, local, 2.38, 2.26, local (2), 2.29 and free-for-all classes, three races being decided on the first day, the same on the second and two on the third. The same programme will be carried out at Hamilton on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. George Briggs is the secretary in Toronto and John White in Hamilton.

A NEW trotting track will probably be opened in Toronto on July 1st, or rather the 2nd, as this year Dominion Day falls on a Sunday. It will be located opposite the present Woodbine track, which is leased exclusively by the Ontario Jockey Club, and will be a half-mile oval. Good old Deacon Duggan, who also owns the Woodbine, is finding the shakels on condition that the Woodbine Driving Club guarantee a fee of \$25 for each of its members, who number about a hundred. As the club will have an exclusive track at their disposal at all times it surely must be acknowledged that the Deacon's terms are pretty liberal.

A NEW sport, to wit, whippet racing, has recently become the rage in England. Five, ten, fifteen and twenty pound handicaps—money being meant—are often run, while the purses range from \$50 to \$1,500. The distance is usually 200 yards. Great sport is afforded by these races, which can hardly be run otherwise than on the square. A whippet, it might be mentioned, is a miniature greyhound, a cross between a terrier and a greyhound, and frequently weighs as little as 7 lbs. The little fellows are lightning at the start. We shall soon be hearing of a whippet Derby.

A BETTER proof of the growth of the thoroughbred interests in the Dominion cannot well be given than found in the number and extent of Canadian stables racing in the United States. In stakes that closed on Feb. 1, at Saratoga alone, 132 entries are from Canada, 99 being for jumping events. Of the owners represented Mr. Seagrass is by far the largest contributor, with fifty-seven entries. Alex. Shields is next, with seventeen. Then comes D. Higgins, the Prescott owner and plunger, with fourteen; President Hendrie, of the Ontario Jockey Club, is fourth on the list, with nine; Abe Orpen, who will race this season under his own name, and John Nixon have eight each; A. N. Smiley, James Williams and J. A. Strathy four each; Dr. A. Smith and George Cousins three each, and C. N. Gates one. Mr. J. Seagrass has thirty-two entries in the two-year-old events, seventeen for the older division and eight in the jumping races.

At the 16th biennial meeting in New York last week of the National Trotting Association the following dates were chosen for the Grand Circuit: July 9 to 14, Pittsburgh or East Saginaw; Detroit, July 16 to 21; Cleveland, July 23 to 27; Buffalo, July 31 to August 11; Rochester, August 14 to 17; Springfield, August 21 to 24; Hartford, August 28 to 31; New

York (five days), September 3 to 8; Philadelphia, Pa., Point Breeze, September 11 to 14; Baltimore, Md., Pimlico Park, September 18 to 21. It was decided that henceforth two timers should be required, as now, at all trotting meetings, and three timers in every race against time.

MR. J. C. MACINTOSH, ex-Mayor of Halifax, N.S., has raised a great tempest in a tea-cup by protesting against the tails being docked of the horses presented by the women of Canada as a wedding present, along with the sleigh previously sent, to the Princess May. Mr. Macintosh goes in for the usual rant about improving the handwork of the Creator, forgetting that we are instructed that if our hand offend us to cut it off, that we trim our nails, cut our hair and beard, shave, and try to improve upon God's handiwork by wearing more or less handsome clothes and that we destroy God's handiwork to provide us with both nest and apparel. If Mr. Macintosh follows his idea to a logical conclusion he will tell both beast and tree grow wild and, running in the woods, live on roots and spring-water himself. He also avows that docking of cattle is cruel, whereas an Ontario Commission has declared that such a supposition is based on false grounds. As a matter of fact, the operation of docking horse's tails is less painful than docking. It is practically painless and can be made absolutely so, horses having been known to quietly continue eating their food while the docking has been going on. Whether it is desirable to dock must be left for the owner of the animal to decide. As Mr. Skead, of Ottawa, who purchased the horses, says, Mr. Macintosh has exhibited execrably bad taste in raising the question at this time, more especially as all fashionable people in England drive and ride horses with bangled tails, the operation being considered as adding both to the beauty and cleanliness of the beast.

MR. ROBERT STEWART, the popular owner of trotting stock at Aylmer, Que., has our sincerest condolence in the great loss he has sustained by the destruction by fire of his stables with contents, including horses, on Sunday last. Of all his magnificent stock only Ansonia, 2.27½, was saved. Mr. Stewart had been into the stable to light the fire, and had left everything safe, as he thought, to return to the house half a mile away to call his son. An hour afterwards a horseman galloped up to the house and gave the alarm. Ansonia had been driven up to the house, but when the owner returned the remainder were almost entirely beyond hope of being saved. Every effort possible was made to get out the stock, but only three two-year-olds were rescued. The fire started in the office where Mr. Stewart not only keeps all his expensive racing outfit and rigs, but also his clothes. The horses burned were Ansonia, Redmond, Edmond, Lucania, Cremonia, Ansonilla and two two-year-olds by Ansonia, a full and half brother to Cremonia, Factory Girl, who won the two-mile heat race in Montreal, and was second in Montreal and Ottawa in the five-

mile races, also perished. She was the property of Mr. Fred Moore and was valued at \$1,500. Recently Mr. Stewart refused \$5,000 for Redmond and Lucania. Ansonia and some of the young stock had been entered in several state events. Besides the horses and outfit he has lost 2,000 bushels of oats, 20 tons of hay, \$200 in cash, a gold watch and all his wearing apparel. The stables were recently rebuilt, and were insured for \$1,500. Mr. Stewart estimates his loss at \$30,000, and none of the horses or stock were insured. His loss becomes all the harder to bear from the fact that last year he lost a son by drowning. Mr. Stewart does not smoke and says that he cannot possibly understand how the fire broke out.

The finals for the Ontario Curling Tankard, the blue riband of the rink, were played in Toronto last week. The result was as follows:

FIRST ROUND.	
Ohawa.....	42 Orillia.....
Galt.....	41 Hamilton Thistle.....
Seaforth.....	40 Peterboro.....
Wauwaschem.....	45 Ham. Victoria.....
Granite, Toronto.....	31 Prospect Park.....
Sarnia.....	48 Chesley.....
Dundas, bye.....	Meaford, bye.....

SECOND ROUND.	
Granite.....	39 Galt.....
Ohawa.....	44 Seaforth.....
Dundas.....	36 Meaford.....
Sarnia.....	36 Wauwaschem.....

THIRD ROUND.	
Granite.....	47 Sarnia.....
Dundas.....	34 Ohawa.....
Granite.....	40 Dundas.....

Thus the Toronto Granites, who have only been organized nine or ten years, for the third time won the trophy emblematic of the curling championship of Ontario. They won in 1886 and 1892 and now in 1894. The Hamilton Thistles won in 1875, '78, '81 and '91. Boileau-geon won in 1893. The Governor-General witnessed several of the matches this year and subsequently skipped a rink in a three-rink match, played at Victoria rink, winning the contest, too, by ten to eight, although in the aggregate His Excellency's side lost by twenty-six to twenty. Only eleven ends were played. The representative of the *Globe* points out a curious thing in connection with the tankard competition when he reports a curlier as saying: "Few people have a proper idea of the endurance a man must show to go through the Tankard series. Each player here uses stones that weigh not far from fifty pounds, but, putting it at considerably less, he must in each game of twenty-two ends put a ton of granite to the far end of the rink. With sweeping and following, he runs and walks a lozen miles, and when a man does that two days in succession he does something that calls for a lot of stamina."

The book program of the Ontario Jockey Club meeting that is to be held from May 22nd to May 26th, both dates inclusive, has just been issued. It is founded very much on the lines that governed last year, except that the Queen's Plate will be run for on the 22nd instead of on the 24th, that the money added thereto has been increased from \$500 to \$800, that the Stanley Produce Stakes for

(Continued on page 63).

Guaranteed by the Government

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Fully Ripened and Matured in Wood

CANADA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD WHERE WHISKEY IS BOTTLED **IN BOND**, AND THE ONLY COUNTRY THAT CERTIFIES TO BOTTLED WHISKEY. THE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE, WHICH IS ON EVERY BOTTLE, GUARANTEES THE AGE, STRENGTH AND QUANTITY.

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SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

## "OLD TIMES"

## "WHITE WHEAT"

Conceded by Connoisseurs to be the choicest flavored Whiskies in the Market

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

# WINES...

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Malt and Family Proof Whiskies Old Rye, Etc.

## J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.



## Seven Great Battles of the World.

DESCRIBED BY MEN WHO WERE ON THE SPOT AND WITNESSED THEM.

HAVING given faithful accounts of the two greatest fights of modern days in the English prize-ring we will now direct our attention to America. Although there were a number of "turn-ups," and Jacob Hyer, by his defeat of Tom Beasley in 1816, was termed champion, it was not until January 7, 1849, when Tom Hyer, son of the former, whipped James, called "Yankee" Sullivan, for a stake of \$5,000 a side in Maryland, that the title of Champion Prizefighter of America became recognized. Earlier fights were more of the rough-and-tumble order than regulation prize-ring goes, although Tom Hyer gained his principal fame before meeting Sullivan by defeating "Country" McCloskey, otherwise George McClester, up the Hudson, in 101 rounds, lasting 2 hrs., 35 mins.

Strange to say, the revival of the prize-ring in America was brought about by a race and religion movement. In New York an Irish brigade had been formed, which became violently aggressive. "Yankee" Sullivan, who had arrived in America from England in 1838, was the champion of this brigade; the other party, known as the Know Nothings, or Natives, were led by Tom Hyer. The feeling was very bitter.

Sullivan affected to believe Hyer was not worthy of his prowess, and, therefore, provoked McCloskey to meet the American. Both men fought desperately, but McCloskey ultimately, with the tenacity of despair, using every means towards the end to turn the scales. Hyer again and again had to decline to take advantage of deliberate and wicked fouls. Finally Sullivan and Hyer could come together as equals, and on August 7th, 1848, an agreement was reached to fight for \$5,000 a side, under the London prize-ring rules, on January 7th of the following year. Hyer at this time was 29 years of age, stood 6ft., 2in. and weighed 185 lbs. Sullivan was 35, stood 5ft. 10in., and weighed 155 lbs. His leading fight previous to the one under notice was with Hammer Lane, whom he defeated in England in 19 rounds, lasting 34 minutes, for \$100. The fight between him and Hyer aroused the greatest interest, both in Great Britain and America. Hyer was a prime favorite at \$100 to \$80, the English and Irish money, however, going on his opponent.

## THE FIGHT.

Sullivan and Hyer had agreed that the fight should take place near Virginia or Maryland. Sullivan won the toss and selected Pool Island in Chesapeake Bay. The authorities, however, harassed the pugilists, and they changed the locality and went to Rock Point, Kent County, Maryland. A ring was pitched, the staves cleaned away, and hot bricks were placed in the ring for the pugilists to warm their feet, it was such a dreadfully cold day. Johnny Ling won the toss for choice of corners for Sullivan, and the latter selected a corner that would cause the sun to shine in Hyer's face. Tommy Burns and Joe Winrow seconded Hyer, while Hyer's brother was bottle-holder. Johnny Ling and "Country" McCloskey seconded Sullivan, and Stephen Wilson was his bottle-holder. Hyer displayed his colors, the Stars and Stripes; while Sullivan's colors were a green silk handkerchief with oval spots of white. All being said to the pugilists, the first striking touches from their seconds. The seconds then advanced, shook hands and returned to their respective corners. The referee called "Time!" and the pugilists advanced, shook hands, and all was ready

for the battle. The officials were Sam Van Nestrain, referee, and H. Colton and J. J. Way, umpires.

Round 1.—As Sullivan faced Hyer one could hear admiring the grit and pluck he displayed by agreeing to face such a modern giant. Sullivan was completely overcome, as his opponent was thirty pounds heavier, several inches taller, and possessed a greater amount of strength and a longer reach. Hyer was a splendid specimen of a pugilistic champion.

It was well known that Sullivan would make a good fight, but it was long odds that he could not whip Hyer (an accident), before the fight began.

The fight opened with Sullivan on the dash; Hyer on the wall. Yankee made a running blow with his left at Hyer's head. Failing in that, he tried to get away from a prompt counter-hit made by Hyer's left, and partly succeeded in avoiding it, but Hyer instantly followed with his right and planted a stinger on his antagonist's forehead. Sullivan then rushed in to give body blows, and, after some smart but ineffectual exchanges, he clinched Hyer in the middle of the ring for a throw. The hopes of Sullivan's friends had been mainly based upon his well-known abilities as a wrestler. But now, indeed, he found his master. After several almost superhuman efforts, and when his best strength had been exhausted, Hyer coolly took him by the upper-hold and wrenched him to the earth, making him a present of all his weight at the same time. Shouts for Hyer.

On facing the scratch, Sullivan's forehead showed the ruby from the blow given by Hyer's right. The cries of "First blood for Hyer!" seemed to madden Sullivan, and take away that little which he had added for a throw. The exchanges on eyes and bodies, and Hyer giving another stinger with his right on Sally's forehead again, the latter tried his clinch with the under-hold again, but again Hyer twisted him to the ground as if he were a newspaper mail-bag. Hyer on top, as usual.

3.—Sullivan went in for the reckless, and tried all his old points and dodges at the same time. Torrible exchanges were made, and a tremendous wicked glow once more illuminated his knotty features.

4.—The thing seemed about even now, and both men came up with great alacrity. Some open-handed exchanges took place, but the men were cautious. Hyer gave another stinger on the forehead, and Sullivan had another burst on the body. The latter soon ran in for his favorite hold, but Hyer straightened him out again by main strength, and threw all his weight on Yankee into the bargain. A claim of foul was made on account of the length of time Hyer had upon Sullivan, but the referee decided that the seconds of the under man should lester themselves to take their principal away. Sullivan had had decidedly the worst of the struggle.

5.—From this to the 14th round the 4th round may be considered a fair example, and repetition is not needed. In the 6th, Sullivan's tremendous exertions produced nervous twitches in his legs. In the 8th, Hyer, in a second effort, was able to lay some effects of Yankee's compliments given in the first round. In the 13th, Hyer backed Sullivan over the ropes, and while they were fibbing a person named Hennessey, from Boston, is said to have caught hold of the end of Hyer's hand that was on the rope and bent the thumb backward. Hyer then let go, clinched Sullivan, threw him, and fell upon him, as usual. Sullivan's seconds exhibited an extraordinary back-

wardness while coming to pick up their man after he being thrown.

15.—Sullivan very doubtful on his pins. Again he was sent to the ropes, where Hyer wrenched his left arm in such a manner as to leave it almost useless. Sullivan down again from a clear throw, and Hyer, up, in a twinkling.

16.—Sullivan's left arm full of tremors from pain. Hyer had previously made him do all his fighting within his half of the ring, and on this occasion Hyer advanced beyond the score, where Sullivan got a couple of stammers on the dial, which he tossed without wincing. Hyer again rushed him to the ropes, again threw him, and again fell on him. On taking Hyer off, Yankee was found to be completely powerless, and Hyer was proclaimed the victor in 17 minutes and 18 seconds.

In short, Yankee Sullivan, brave and skilful as he was, had found his "master."

The battle was a short and desperate one. Sullivan was overpowered. Hyer proved that he was one of the greatest pugilists that ever entered the ring for a man of his proportions.

Hyer was badly punished, but his injuries were nothing compared with the terrible beating Sullivan received from his trip-hammer blows. Sullivan was so terribly battered that he had to be conveyed to the Mount Hope Hospital in Baltimore, and afterwards took the cars to New York, Pa., on his way home to New York. Hyer was arrested at Philadelphia, having stayed there one night (a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, based upon the idea that Sullivan's life was in danger, having been sent after him); but, as Sullivan arrived in New York on Thursday evening, Hyer could not be detained.

All the large cities were much "exercised in mind." In New York, as might naturally be expected, all classes shared—some more, some less, in passing throes of public feeling and chaotic patriotism.

Sullivan's wonderful physique and endurance and his great constitution soon enabled him to recover from the effects of the terrible beating he had received from Tom Hyer. His friends, who were legion, did not desert him because Hyer whipped him, for although conquered, he was not disgraced after his defeat. Sullivan's fame as a pugilist with Hyer grew greater than ever, and day and night his saloon was crowded. His losses in the fight with Hyer speedily returned, and Sullivan was again eager to fight some one for fame and glory.

## NOTICE TO HORSE OWNERS.

AS THE ADVOCATE is being subscribed for by about every horse-holder in Canada, and henceforth will be found in every local reading room from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the north to the south, and will consequently be seen by breeders, agriculturists and strangers who have money to spend more than any other journal in the country, its value as an advertising medium for horses, either for sale or for service, cannot possibly be over-estimated. In order to give our subscribers the advantage of the great market that will be open to them, if they will send us a description (age, color, class, weight and pedigree, if known), of any horses they have for sale, we will insert such notice at a minimum charge of fifty cents. Here are a few examples of the notices that will be inserted:

Reader-Stallion.—Young King George, sired by King George, 1½ hands, weight 1,250 lbs, dark chestnut, white hind legs, sure foot gaiter. Joseph Ferguson, Lot 20, Concession 14, Brant Township, Vesta P.O., County Bruce.

Carriage Stallion.—Imp, Wild Harry, great prize winner, sure foalgetter, weight

1,400 lbs. Isaac Hisey, Creditmore, Ont., or ADVOCATE office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

Shire Stallion.—Pioneer (1,777), beautiful bay, free from dirty, good action, sure foalgetter. Frank Drury, Charing Cross, Ont., or ADVOCATE office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

## COCKING.

This sport, or pastime, is said to have originated with the Greeks, with whom it was at first partly a religious, partly a political institution, designed to create in the minds of their youth the beginnings of martial pride and love of glory.

It is not known when the pastime of cock-fighting was introduced into England, but it is supposed to have been brought hither by the Romans. The breed was undoubtedly here before the time of Cæsar's arrival; but no notice of his being used for fighting purposes occurs earlier than the time of William Fitz-sigolph, who wrote the life of Archbishop Becket, sometime in the reign of Henry II., and describes the "Cocking" as a sport for schoolboys on Shrove Tuesdays. From this time at least the diversion was a popular one in England. It continued to be followed, though disapproved and even prohibited by the 29th chap. of Edward III., and by several subsequent statutes. The law on the subject, however, proved quite inoperative, and seven centuries afterwards were found to continue, since its violation. The cock-pit at Whithall was erected by a crowned head, for the more magnificent celebration of the pastime.

The Indians were extravagantly fond of this diversion, especially the inhabitants of Samatra and the other Malay; indeed, they paid greater attention to the training and feeding of their gamecocks than was, perhaps, the case in our own country. They arm the legs of the legs only, not with a slender gaff as with us, but with arms in form of a scimitar, which caused the most dreadful destruction. The cocks were never trimmed, but fought in full feather. The Samatras fought their cocks for vast sums; a man has been known even to stake his wife or his children, a son his mother or sisters, on the issue of a battle. In cases of dispute, four umpires were appointed, and in the event of their failing to agree there was no other appeal but to the sword. With them prevailed a notion that their cocks were *betwixt*, i. e., invulnerable—in fact, a father on his death-bed, under that impression, directed his son to lay his whole faith on a certain bird, under the full conviction of consequential success.

The following anecdote of a gamecock so well portrays the nature of that bold and martial species of the chivalricest that it deserves to be here with records of the engagement.

In the famous and decisive naval engagement between Lord Howe's fleet and that of France, fought on June 1, 1794, a gamecock on board one of the British ships, chanced to have his habitation knocked to pieces by a shot or some falling rigging, on which, emerging from his confinement, and perching on the stump of the mainmast, which had been carried away, he continued crowing and clapping his wings during the remainder of the engagement, enjoying, to all appearances, the thundering horrors of the scene, and delighted thus to

"Ride in the whirling and direct the storm."

He—"I know that you love me, dear one."

She—"Then I never marry you." He—"Why not?" She—"Because I have sworn never to marry a man who knows more than I do."

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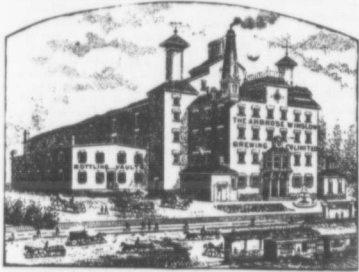
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**MOUNTAIN DEW**  
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Manufactured from the best Harley Malt. Double distilled, fully ripened in wood, and recommended by Physicians for Medicinal purposes, being free from Paeul Oil and other deleterious substances.

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EUGENE BEAUDOIN, . . . 274 Visitation,  
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MOISE VIGAN, . . . 30 Turgeon, St. Henri.

NOTES.

(Continued from page 65.)
three-year-olds, value \$2,000, with 27 entries still in out of the original 80, will be run for the first time, that the El Padre handicap, as such, is no more, and that the Walker cup race will be worth \$2,000, instead of half that amount as last year. The covers of the program are in red and black out of compliment to Mr. J. P. Daves, of Lachine, whose colors they are. Following is the program in brief:

Thursday, May 22nd.

Trial Race, \$400, all ages, 1 mile.
Juvenile Steeple, \$500, two-year-olds, 1 mile.
Woodbine Steeplechase, \$500, penalties and allowances, 2 1/2 miles.
Queen's Plate, probable value \$1,300, all ages, Ontario owned, raised and bred horses, 1 1/4 miles.
Walker Cup, \$2,000, three-year-olds and up, 1 1/4 miles.
Welter Selling Race, \$400, three-year-olds and up, 1 1/4 miles.

Friday, May 23rd.

Grand Stand Purse, \$400, all ages, 1 mile.
Brokers' Stake, Dominion three-year-olds, \$400 added, 1 1/2 miles, closed March 1, 1893, with eighteen entries.
Royal Canadian Hurdle Handicap, \$500, 1 1/2 miles, 6 hurdles.
Scarboro' Plate, \$500, 1 1/4 miles.
Hunters' flat race, \$400, handicap, 1 1/2 miles.
Flash Stakes, \$400, all ages, 1 mile.
Thursday May 23rd.
Don Purse, \$400, all ages, 1 mile.
Woodbine Nursery Stakes, \$500 added, three-year-old sweep, 1 mile.
Redcoat Race No. 1, private sweep, \$1,000 added, about \$2,000 miles.
Toronto Cup, three-year-old up, a sweep, of \$20 each, \$2,000 added, 1 1/4 miles.
Stanley Produce Stakes, open sweep for three-year-olds, \$2,000, 1 1/4 miles.
Closed February 1, 1891, with 80 entries.
Hotel Plate, \$400, selling, 1 miles.
Friday, May 25th.
Ladies' Purse, \$400, all ages, 1 mile.
Maple Leaf Stakes, three-year-old fillies bred and owned in Canada, \$500 added, 1 1/2 miles, closed March 1st with 7 entries.
Street Railway Steeplechase Handicap, \$400 added, 2 1/2 miles, twice over water jump.
Handicap Purse of \$1,000, all ages, 1 1/4 miles.
Woodstock Plate, \$700 added to sweepstakes of \$10 each, 1 1/4 miles.
Helter-Skelter Chase, \$400, short course.

Saturday, May 26th.

Norway Purse, \$400, for all ages, 1 mile.
Turry Purse, Handicap, \$400, two-year-olds, 1 mile.
Dominion Handicap, \$750, 1 1/4 miles.
Red Coat Race, No. 2, \$500 added, 2 1/2 miles.
Violet Handicap, three-year-old and up, \$1,000, 1 1/4 miles.
Consolation Selling Race, \$400, 1 mile.
Particulars as to the closing of entries, the horses eligible and the declaration of weights are all to be found in the book which can be had on addressing the secretary, Mr. Lyndhurst Ogden, at Toronto. Meantime attention might be called to the fact that there are five races to take place each day, that \$20,850 in purses and added money is to be raced for, an average of \$834 to each race and \$4,170 each day, and that it invariably happens that one or two extra races are given. It

Formerly the El Padre Handicap.

is also interesting to note at a time when there is a deal of talk about too much springing that there are: One race at five furlongs for two-year-olds, three at five furlongs, two being for two-year-olds, five at three-quarters, one at a mile, one at a mile and a sixteenth, five at a mile and an eighth, five at a mile and a quarter, three at a mile and a half, one at a mile and three-quarters, one at a mile and seven-eighths, and four at two miles and a half across country. In considering the question of distances it should be remembered that May is some-what early for horses to be in fit condition to race in Canada.

OTTAWA RACES.

Five Days of Capital Sport at the Headquarters of Ice-Trotting.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16th.—The annual winter trotting meeting, which commenced on the 12th inst., was concluded to-day. Throughout the weather was fair and the going good. The attendance was, on the average, rather less than usual, but the contests were keen and fairly conducted. A professional starter in the person of Mr. H. Burrus, of Boston, Mass., conducted things with a promptness and decisiveness that are somewhat strange in this part of the country. The judges were: J. M. McDougal, Hull, and Jos. Riopelle, Ottawa; timekeeper, W. F. Powell, Aylmer, Que.

On the third and fourth day, when the free-for-all was trotted, some sensation was caused by a report that Budd Doble, who was heavily backed consequent upon his performance at Montreal, had been drugged. A letter was produced, signed by a boy named Martin, saying that he had been given \$50 to give the horse twelve drops of laudanum, but as the boy could not be found, and a veterinary testified that the dose, even if given, could not possibly affect the horse, no action was taken. It was evidently an attempt of the Budd Doble party to have bets declared off on account of their horse losing. It is said they dropped something like \$8,000. In the second heat of the 2:27 class Jimmy Mac, by going in 2:25, beat the half-mile ice track record, previously held by Deck Wright. Following are the summaries of the meeting:

MONDAY, FEB. 12.—FIRST DAY.
Special Race—\$200.
Six Harry Wilkes, blk. h., by Harry Wilkes, 1886; W. Buchanan, 1 2 1 1
Bacon, blk. h., by Harry Wilkes, 1 2 1 1
Brown Billy, blk. p.; W. Wilson, 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:34, 2:39, 2:53, 2:50.
Two Mile Race—\$200.
Surreal George, ch. g., by Capt. Webb; T. Kennedy, blk. g., by George Spaulding; J. Bombaugh, 2 1 1 1
Factory Girl, h. m., by Mambrino 4 2 2 2
Charley H. Stewart, blk. p., 3 3 3 3
Folly, blk. m., by Peter Blair; W. H. Bennett, 3 3 3 3
Jennie H. m.; C. Wright, 3 3 3 3
Time, 3:04, 3:09, 3:14.
TUESDAY, FEB. 13TH.—SECOND DAY.
2:37 Class—\$200.
Cheo; J. Swan, Athol, Mass., 1 1 1 1
Minnie S., blk., by Lajudist Chief, 2 1 2 2
W. Simpson, 2 1 2 2
Don Carion, bg. by Star Ethan; R. McDonald, 3 3 3 3
Little Ida, h. m.; Ansonia; C. McMorro, 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:35, 2:34, 2:36, 2:36.
2:27 Class—\$225.
Jimmy Mac, bg. by Caldwell 5 1 1 1
Horse; J. Kelly, Almonte, 1 1 1 1
Petition, bg., by George Wilkes; J. Kennedy, blk. g., by George Spaulding, 2 2 2 2
Pasture, blk. m.; J. Burke 2 2 2 2
Fred R., C. G. Wright, 4 4 4 4
Rocket; M. Plouffe 8 4 4 4
Hogoria, bg. by E. James 7 4 4 4
Frank L., bg. by G. P. Conledge, Amherst, 4 4 4 4
Rowdy Boy; S. Curry, Belleville, 6 7 7 7
Time, 2:35, 2:34, 2:36, 2:31, 2:31.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14TH.—THIRD DAY.
Narrow Race—For local horses; purse \$50—
Percy; J. Peacock 3 1 1 1
D. L. & Leslie, 1 2 4 3
Public Queen; E. Chevrier, 4 2 2 2
Roger Wilkes; J. Wright, 4 3 2 2
Time, 2:45, 2:48, 2:47, 2:46.
Free-for-all—\$225.
Ben R., bg.; W. Moore, Of. 4 0 1 4 1
Eva, 1 0 3 1 2
Money Maid, h. m.; J. Burke, 1 0 3 1 2
Ottawa, 1 0 3 1 2
Bobby, bg.; W. K. 2 3 2 4 4r
Wheeler, Vermont, 3 2 3 2 4 4r
Jones (C. G.), ch. h. 3 2 3 2 4 4r
Wildor, Whitehall, N. Y. 3 4 4 3 3 4r
Time, 2:56, 2:57, 2:51, 2:51, 2:50, 2:50.
THURSDAY, FEB. 15TH.—FOURTH DAY.
2:32 class—
Petition, h. g.; J. Kennedy, Horneville, Pa. 1 1 1 1
Rocket, bg.; M. Plouffe, Ottawa, 4 2 2 2
Rowdy Boy, bg.; S. Curry, Belleville, 2 2 2 2
Fred R.; G. P. Conledge, Amherst, 3 4 4 4
Time, 2:30, 2:30, 2:30.

2:45 class—
Cheo; J. Swan, Athol, Mass., 2 1 1 3 1
Ansonia; R. Stewart, Aylmer, 1 2 2 2 2 2
Senator H. James, Hamilton, 1 2 2 2 2 2
Denison Boy; A. Major, La. 4 5 6 3 0
Ella, 4 5 6 3 0
Fleetwood; J. Hughes, Chester, 4 4 2 4 4r
Little Ida; C. McMorro, Ottawa, 6 4 4 6 4r
Time, 2:37, 2:37, 2:30, 2:36, 2:37.
FRIDAY, FEB. 16TH.—FIFTH DAY.
2:22 class—Purse \$225—
Jimmy Mac; J. Kelly, Almonte, 1 1 1 1
Nelly Fly; G. P. Conledge, Antwerp, N. Y., 2 2 2 2 2 2
Little Frank; L. A. Burke, New York, 3 3 3 3 3 3
Sorel George; T. Kennedy, Ottawa, 4 4 4 4 4 4
Fred R.; G. P. Conledge, Amherst, 4 4 4 4 4 4
Time, 2:31, 2:30, 2:29.
Five Mile Dash—
Folly; W. H. Bennett, Montreal, 1 1 1 1 1 1
Factory Girl; R. Stewart, Aylmer, 2 2 2 2 2 2
Pearl; L. A. Burke, New York, 3 3 3 3 3 3
Matthew W.; G. M. Pershon, Ottawa, 4 4 4 4 4 4
Time, 13:24.

CEMENT FOR HORSE HOOF.

The Veterinary College in Paris recommends the following composition for stopping splits and cracks in horses' hoofs: Two parts of gutta-percha should be softened in water and divided into small pieces and melted, together with one part of crushed sal ammoniac, over a gentle fire in a tinned iron pan, carefully stirring the melting mixture until the mass has assumed the color and appearance of chocolate. Before use the cement should be again melted and then applied with a heated iron blade, just as a glazier uses his putty, the hoof having previously been carefully cleaned. The cement becomes so hard that nails can be driven into it.

SIRE OF 2.10 TROTTERS.

New standards and points of comparison are the order of the day. Taking the siring of one or more 2.10 trotters as a test we find the following stallions eligible to such a list:

Name. Record, 2.10 list.
Electroner, 2:10
Sultan, 2:24
Alycane, 2:27
Bery, 2:30
Diator, 2:32
Patronage, 2:34
Jay Gould, 2:34
Oxy Wilkes, 2:15
Chimes, 2:30
Patrol, 2:30
Vatican, 2:29
Royal Raft, 2:30
Jay Bird, 2:31
Kentucky Prince, 2:30
Albert, 2:31
Haw Patch, 2:30
Patrol, 2:30
Wilton, 2:19 1/2

There are twenty stallions in this remarkably select list and twelve of them belong to the developed sire class. Others that had 2:30 or better speed, although without technical records, are Electioner, Dictator and Kentucky Prince, every one of which horses could speed better than a 2:20 gait. This makes sixteen sure-going trotters out of the twenty sires in the list, which fact tells its own story. Only Electioner and Alycane have more

than one 2.10 or better trotter to their credit, and under this test Electioner has so decisive a lead that even the most ardent advocates of the Wilkes strain must perform a rude acknowledgment that the deal here of Palo Alto has an advantage not easily overcome. If it is taken from him by a member of the Wilkes tribe Guy Wilkes is most likely to do the trick as Alycane is dead, while the California representative of the Wilkes house is in his prime and has shown by Hulda that the siring of a 2.10 trotter is not beyond his powers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

Lower of the Ring.—Charles Freeman, the American giant, stood 6 feet, 10 inches. He defeated W. Perry, known as the "Tipton Slasher," at Gravesend, Eng., in 108 rounds on Dec. 14th, 16th and 20th, 1842, the fight being decided in three different rings, owing to interference by the police. This was the first international fight of any consequence.
P. C. Waterman.—Jackson and Carbett fought 61 rounds in four hours, three minutes, at San Francisco, on May 21st, 1891. The purse was \$10,000, but as the affair was a draw, each pugilist only received \$2,500.
Trotting.—Winapog.—(1) Maud S. held the record in 1881. It was 2:10. (2) Leaming died in 1878, and Bonnie Scotland 1880. (3) It was in 1867 that Black Maria beat Canada Joe in a 42 mile race to cutters over the snow. The course was from Providence, R.I., to Boston, Mass.
W. B. Toronto.—Goldsmith Maid died in 1885. Flora Temple died, aged 32, in 1877.
Shifter, Montreal.—Ned Langham beat Tom Sayers in 61 rounds at Lakenheath, Eng., in 1856. Sayers was led from the ropes, while Langham skipped over the ropes.

ALL-ROUND SPORT.
The pacing gelding Glonora, 2:27, by General Brock, has been sold by Eddie James to go east.
W. C. Kidd, of Kidd Bros., Listowel, Ont., will take a consignment of trotters to Europe in the spring.
PARKLAND, by Parkside, owned by Mr. Brendan, of Summerside, P.E.I., holds the Dominion two-year-old and yearling records.
EUGENE LEIGH, owner of Clifford, the then three-year-old colt, that beat Lamp-lighter and Yoo Tamien last fall, has refused \$30,000 for him.

A bill is being the New Jersey Legislature making racing corporations that allow betting liable to a fine of five thousand dollars and five years' imprisonment.
THERE are 1,118 horses with trotting records of 2:20 or better; six years ago these figures would very nearly have covered the number of trotters with records of 2:30 or better.
LAST year Hartford, Con., dropped out of the Grand Trotting Circuit owing to the State bill prohibiting betting. This year the meeting will be given as usual but without betting.
CARROS, the billiard champion of Canada, played on N. Gallagher at Chicago, on the 18th inst. a game of 800 points in the short-stop tournament here, and was defeated by 300 to 93.
IRELAND defeated England at Rugby football on Feb. 4th, at Blackheath, by 7 points to 5. Of 18 international matches played, England has won 15, Ireland 2, and 1 has been drawn.

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BRITISH members of Parliament have formed a hunting club that will meet near London. All the members will be present or past M.P.'s or peers. Five hundred have already been enrolled.

JOE GODDARD, the Barrier, who was once supposed to be invincible, was recently knocked out in twelve rounds by Harry Laing, a New Zealander, who weighed but 172 lbs. to his 186.

As exchange says: "If you don't think it will pay you to advertise your stallion, take our advice and castrate him before the season opens. You will be doing the breeding world a favor."

A MANITOBA and Territorial racing circuit is now an assured fact. The chief obstacle in the way was the great cost of transportation, but this has been got over, the Canadian Pacific having promised very liberal reductions.

STRAITFORD, ONT., will organize a turf association. Thirty-two members at \$5 each have subscribed, and only twenty-eight more are required. About \$3,000 will be hung up in purses and stakes next June for trotters and runners.

MR. MACDONOUGH, owner of the famous Ormande, is being sued by Dr. W. G. Ross for \$42,000, which the latter claims as expenses, salary and other considerations promised him for successfully negotiating the purchase of Ormande.

ANOTHER race of bicolorist against horses has been won by the cyclist at Jacksonville, in a ten mile race against five trotters Jack Prince, champion short distance bicyclist, easily beat the horses in fair time. The race was for \$250 a side and gate receipts.

It is stated that Baron Hirsch, owner of the famous mare La Fleche, winner of the Oaks, and known as the charity mare because all her winnings were given to

charity, the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Montrose, known as the Red Duchess, propose to retire from the turf of England.

Mrs. IRE O'NEIL WEIR, wife of the Belfast Spider, has taken up the pen in defence of pugilism. The Spider used to ride steuple-chasers, and Mrs. Weir states in her letter, recently contributed to a Boston daily, that she would rather see her husband in a twenty-four-foot ring than mounted on a jumper.

The combined winnings of the two and three-year-olds of \$5,000 and over on the American turf in 1893 amount to the huge sum of \$1,391,323, and it is the largest in the history of racing in America. It is an increase of \$762,805 over 1888; \$724,165 over 1888; \$380,174 over 1889; \$264,730 over 1890; \$78,917 over 1891, and \$144,321 over 1892.

CHARLIE D., the grey trotter sold recently by Mr. Charles Brown, carriage manufacturer of this city, to English parties, was started in a race at a meeting in Dublin for which he was not eligible. His owner declared his record to be 2.39 but it was proven beyond doubt that he had an American record of 2.33! The horse was debarr'd from competing at all the meetings held under the rules of the Trotting Union, and all prizes won up to that date were ordered to be returned.

OWING to a clerical error by the handicapper, who in the original draft placed Cloister, the winner of last year's Grand National, at 180 lbs., the horse appears at 175 lbs., the same as he carried to victory in 1893. Old Why Not is called upon to shoulder 167 pounds and Box one pound less. Why Not is to pick up one pound more than he finished a bad third with last year, and it is not surprising that Cloister has been a decided favorite at 5 to 1. Windgalls get top

weight in the Lincolnshire and City Suburban, 126 pounds in each case.

Gov. 2,067, reported as by Shiloh—Shoo Fly, has rather a misty pedigree, especially on the sire's side. In Memphis, Tenn., where Shiloh, sire of Guy, made the season of 1891, it is said that he was sired by a horse from Texas, namely, Texas Charley, and he by Wild Charley, a horse that ran wild on the plains, and from all accounts was a natural pacer as ever was foaled. A large reward was offered for the capture of Wild Charley, and a party of cowboys undertook it and chased him for three days, and during that time he never broke from a pace, but ruptured a blood-vessel, from which he died.

REPORTS from England say that the Duke of Westminster proposes in future to develop his stud stable at Eaton Hall, and to go in more extensively for the breeding of high class race horses. With this object in view His Grace is constructing new and extensive stud premises at Churton by Alford, about three miles from the present stud stables in the park near Eccleston. The Duke of Westminster takes the greatest possible interest in the breeding and management of race-horses at the Eccleston Stud Stables, which have turned out so many noble animals to carry His Grace's colors to victory. Here at present are established Bend Or, Blue Green, Arklow and Gemalo, the last named hired for the season from Mr. Green. With the increased accommodation provided at Churton, the Duke of Westminster will have two of the most commodious stud stables in the kingdom.

Be—"Really, I don't think you treat me just right. I've half a mind—"  
She—"Come, now, Harry, don't exaggerate."

THE beer tax in Great Britain and Ireland yielded £12,339 less this year than last. The tax collected was £8,571,607 for England, £456,724 for Scotland and £811,141 for Ireland for 1893, against £8,585,209, £463,879, £862,734 for each country during the preceding year.

The consumption of beer in Servia, owing to the destruction of the vines by phylloxera and other diseases, is rapidly increasing, and is almost wholly supplied by the home breweries. There are eleven breweries in Servia, six operated by steam. With the exception of the hops, the brewing material used is of Servian origin, and most of the breweries produce bottle as well as cask beer. The State tax amounts to 30 dinars per hectolitre, with an extra city tax of 8 dinars in Belgrade (1 dinar equals 17 cents Canadian currency).

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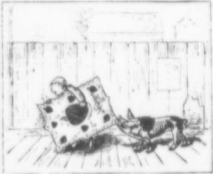
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TORONTO

Every Description of Corks on hand and cut to order. Also Cork Wood, Cork Life Preservers, Bottling and Capping Machines, Bottling Wire, Capsules, Tin Foil, Bottle Baskets, etc.

## Vind Humor.

*Valentine's Valentine Reaches Her After All.*



## Latest from Life.

### ONE SOLATION.

"What are you doing to relieve the unemployed, Jack?"

"I ordered four suits of spring clothes this very day, three more than I needed, on purpose to provide them with work."

"But, Jack, you complain of poverty yourself. How can you pay for so many suits?"

"I can't, not this year anyhow; one thing at a time, you know. Relieve the tailors some other season."

### A LARGER CLASS.

*Miss Witting* (meaningly): "Do you know they are talking of putting a tax on old bachelors?"

*Mr. Bowler* (more meaningly): "They would raise more revenue if they'd tax all the old married men who wish they were single."

### VALENTINE TO A FLIRT.

You who capture hearts in plenty

Golden-haired and gay,

You will get some ten or twenty

Valentines to-day.

Each one with its message tender

Owning absolute surrender

Of the true heart of the sender—

Such is Cupid's way.

You will find my own confession

In among the rest.

It is every man's impression

That you love him best.

So like nine or nineteen others

Of my sentimental brothers,

I am one who vainly smoothes

Love within his breast.

But I know you, little flirt you!

Hope? Indeed, I've none!

That's the very vice of virtue

Frozen by your fun.

Every line of love you'll parody,

Of these twenty men who tarry.

Then, at last, go off and carry

Number twenty-one!

### Trifles from Truth.

#### FEMINE FINANCIERING.

*Leate Husband* (glancing over dressmaker's bill): "There's no use talking, my dear, you must do something in the direction of economy."

*His Wife*: "All right, love, I'll try to cure you of the poker habit."

#### RUNNING A GREAT RISK.

*Briggs*: "Well, old man, I've just spent half a day in writing some valentine verses to Maude Twickenham."

*Griggs*: "That's strange."

*Briggs*: "What is?"

*Griggs*: "Why, I thought you wanted to marry her."

#### HE KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

*McFingle*: "Now that you're drawing such good pictures for the magazines, why don't you sign your name to your work?"

*Del Invalour*: "Not much! My creditors would know I was working and swoop down on me."

### NOT AN ENCOURAGING PROSPECT.

*Goodly*: "Yes, my dear sir, the world is in a pretty bad condition, but it is consoling to reflect that affairs are directed by Him who knoweth all."

*Stowick*: "H'm. I dunno. I never did think much of that man Stead, anyway."

### POINTED.

*Briggs*: "How do you like the human pushication at the museum?"

*Griggs*: "I thought he was stuck on himself."

### KNEW HIM SO WELL.

*Briggs*: "Come on, old man, I'm going now to buy Miss Simpkins a \$5 valentine."

*Griggs*: "Miss Simpkins! Why, I heard last night that she was engaged."

*Briggs*: "No, I mean it."

*Griggs* (indulgently): "Pshaw! I don't believe a word of it."

*Griggs*: "Do you mean to say you doubt me?"

*Griggs*: "Well, if you say so, why of course."

*Griggs*: "I don't see why you should think it wasn't so."

*Briggs*: "Well, old fellow, I didn't know but that you wanted to borrow that \$5.00."

### Pickings from Puck.

#### IN THE MARKET.

"Is Miss Pochy of unarrangeable age?"

"Oh, yes! She has \$100,000 in her own right."

#### MOTHERS' DARLINGS.

*Mrs. Naber*: "Johnny commenced to do sums in long division, yesterday."

*Mrs. Needhor* (proudly): "Tommy has been swearing two weeks!"

There was a slick gambler from Nice

Tried to introduce poker in Grice;

But some Athens landlitti

Confiscated the kitti,

Seoqing in seven dollars apiece.

#### WHY THE FEUD.

*Mrs. Flaherty* (proudly): "—Do you hear me Mary Ann singing?"

*Mrs. Dooley*: "It's her voice Oh wiah Oh had, Mrs. Flaherty."

*Mrs. Flaherty* (unspiciouly): "—An' phwat would th' lokes av you do wiah sich a voice, Mrs. Dooley?"

*Mrs. Dooley*: "Oid toie a shlutme to it and t'row it to th' bottom av a well."

#### A PATRIOTIC IMPL'ISE.

*Mrs. O'Flaherty*: "Me husband wuz arristed up in de Park."

*Mrs. Moriarty*: "Stalin' shanrocks, wuz it, now?"

*Mrs. O'Flaherty*: "Worse than that, me dear, Shure he wuz troyin' to twist the lion's tail."

### A STINGING RETORT.

"We won't print any such stuff as that!" said the editor loftily, as he handed back the manuscript.

"Well, you needn't be so haughty about it!" retorted the Irregular Contributor; "you're not the only one who won't print it."

### OUTLAY BIGGER THAN INCOME.

*Teddy Sphyrpleigh*: "—What do they mean by an income tax?"

*Billy Patterson*: "—A certain percentage that every man will have to pay upon the money he receives during the year."

*Teddy Sphyrpleigh*: "—Great Scott! It's lucky the percentage isn't on what he spends, or it would come heavy on him."

### WILL KILL ANYTHING.

*First German Scientist*: "I am inclined to doubt the report that an American scientist has killed cholera bacilli with tobacco smoke. I have tried it and failed."

*Second German Scientist*: "—Ah! but you did not try it with an American cigar!"

### NO FEAR OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

*Brown*: "—I hear they're going to repeal the laws making attempts at suicide criminal."

*Jones*: "—Well, that doesn't interest me much."

*Brown*: "—No? I thought it would make your mind easier when you shave yourself."

### PHYSICAL PROOF.

*Paterfamilias*: "—What on earth did that young man mean by paying you such an unaccountable long call last night?"

*Mary*: "—Oh, papa, it was purely an accident, you see! The clock stopped at half-past twelve."

### CAN'T HIT A BARN DOOR.

*Reporter*: "—What do you think of the aim of the rebels in Brazil?"

*Ship-captain* (just from Rio): "—I think it's pretty bad. Why, there isn't a barn-door in Rio that has been hit."

### PINE-TREE STATE BENEFITS.

*First Traveler*: "—Have you ever known what it is to want a drink and not have the means to get it?"

*Second Traveler*: "—No, stranger; I've always lived in Maine."

### BREAKING EVEN.

*The Nurse*: "—The great event is over, sir, and your wife is getting on nicely."

*Straziski*: "—Dell me avick—I hafa het mit mein hardner—is it a boy?"

*The Nurse*: "—Well, to tell the truth, sir, it's twins—a boy and a girl."

*Straziski*: "—Vot a narrow escape! I lose on vum und vin on de udder. I al xays vas luggy in isets."

### EVIDENCE OF IT.

*Briggs*: "—You must have composed the poetry yourself in the valentine you sent around to Miss Quilter."

*Griggs* (eagerly): "—Why, you haven't seen her since, have you?"

*Briggs*: "—No. The doctor wouldn't let any one see her."

### SHADES OF DIFFERENCE.

"—Dawson read an essay on your writings at the authors' club last night."

"—What was the nature of it?"

"—Resemblances and differences between you and Tolstoi."

"—Bring them out plainly?"

"—Yes. He said that both of you offered your works to publishers free, but that Tolstoi's were accepted."

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD



HONORABLE MENTION  
PARIS, 1878.  
AWARDED THE HIGHEST  
MARK OF MERIT.

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Brewers

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MEDAL AT THE  
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
1876.

**COSGRAVE & CO.**

MEDAL AT  
THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,  
ANTWERP, 1885.

PALE ALES . . .

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HALF-AND-HALF

PURITY OF FLAVOR  
AND  
GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF  
QUALITY.

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THE MOST . . .



RELIABLE

**ALES**

IN CANADA

CRYSTAL ALE

CREAM ALE

NOURISHING PORTER

**Milwaukee Lager Beer**

Brewed and Bottled in Toronto by

**The Davies Brewing Company**



## FOR THE BREWER.

The Practical Valuation of Barley, Malt and Hops.

(Continued from last week.)

## II.—MALT.

In valuing a sample of malt we must carefully notice whether the malt has been well screened, and whether it is free from mould, as these factors have an important bearing upon extract and flavor. The "malt culms" should be thoroughly removed, as these tend to give the beer a somewhat rank flavor, and might tend to influence the keeping power of the beer owing to their high percentage of readily soluble nitrogen compounds. This question of removal of rootlets is fairly well attended to by some of our large brewers and malsters, but how often do we find some of the smaller brewers who make their own malt in a primitive sort of way, throwing it off the kiln onto a heap, without previous removal of the rootlets, relying upon removal of the malt by just rousing out to crushing? Now this system should be condemned most strongly, as by the time of crushing the rootlets will have absorbed much moisture and become so friable that their removal is a matter of impossibility, whereas they should have been separated quite readily immediately after removal from the kiln. There is a further objection to storing malt without previous screening. The rootlets are very hygroscopic, and there is no doubt that they conduct the moisture, which they absorb from the air, to the interior of the malt corns; consequently the malt becomes slack, and undergoes those objectionable changes which are so little understood by chemists, and yet so well known to brewers who have to deal with this class of material. If we are purchasing such malt it will, more over, increase our trouble in producing a good stout to pay for this water. Further evidence of a good malt is its perfect friability, and even development of the acetone. There should, if possible, be a complete absence of starchy corns, and the floury corns should average a weight of only five per cent. In order to satisfy ourselves as to the development of the acetone, we must sort out several hundred corns; we can then readily arrange them in series according to length of acetone, and determine the percentage of corns in which the acetone is grown up to less than half, three-fourths, and the whole length of corn. The average length should be about three-fourths, and in a perfect malt the acetone should attain the same length in every corn, as this will be an evidence of barley with even germinating power, and good working of floors.

This "after root sinkers" test is capable of giving us some assistance. This test is open to several objections, and when carelessly employed may lead us to form a very erroneous opinion upon a sample of malt, but with proper precautions it is a very useful test. We must first of all assure ourselves that the malt sample is not slack, else the percentage of sinkers may come out abnormally big. We should then count the percentage of sinking grains, and subsequently carefully examine those, observing how many of these have missed, and how many have partially grown. If the percentage of sinking corns is under 5 per cent. we can pass the sample as fairly well malted, and I maintain that if the corns sinkers are equal, the sample containing the lowest percentage of sinking corns will be of the greatest value to the brewer. The malt should have that rich, aromatic flavor which corresponds to careful withering, careful preliminary kilning, and final thorough cooking at the necessary tem-

peratures. I would further suggest that brewers making their own malt should instruct the working maltster to furnish them with a small well-corked bottle full of malt of every kiln unloaded. These average samples should be carefully examined by the sinker and tester, and by this means a check is upon the working malsters, and a brewer could select his best kilns for stock beer purposes, placing them into separate bins, and using up the doubtful kilns for stout. We should insist upon having friable malt; a steady malt is the most expensive in every way, because there are difficulties in the way of extract yield and such extract will be of doubtful value for consumption. Yet it does not always follow that every friable malt is a good product. With such malts it is quite possible that the diastatic power may be too high, especially if the kilning has been faulty.

We can readily supplement these observations by making a careful miniature mash, which will give us some valuable information. This test is so very simple of performance, and requires so little material, that it can be considered complete without it. In conducting such a miniature mash, it is self-evident that in order to obtain comparative results among the various samples, the mash should be conducted in a precisely similar manner every time. Fifty grams of malt are taken and mashed into 200 c.c.'s of water to give an initial heat of 150 deg. F. The mash is kept at this heat for two hours. It is then cooled down and sufficient water is added to bring the total weight to 500 grams, and filtered through a small filter bag. We shall thus obtain a 10 per cent. solution.

The smell of the mash will be more or less aromatic, and the height of the final kiln heats. The mash should beak well, and the supernatant wort should be brilliant; it is only reasonable to expect that self-finishing and brilliant also can only be produced in well-finishing worts. We should further observe whether the wort separates readily from the grains. Generally speaking, the cleaner and richer in extract the wort is, the more readily will it separate from the grains. We can also obtain a comparative idea of the relative diastatic powers of various samples, by following the conversion with the iodine test. We may take it that the sooner the starch reaction disappears, the more diastatic is the malt; if other conditions are equal. A first-class malt will show no starch reaction after fifteen minutes, while an inferior malt may take up to forty or fifty minutes. Malts requiring more than this time for conversion can only be used with safety by blending with a more diastatic variety. Finally, we can also determine the extract from the miniature mash, which, of course, is an item of the utmost importance in purchasing large quantities, yet it is necessary to refer to go into details of this simple calculation. There is, however, another determination, which is almost as important financially as the question of extract. I mean the determination of the moisture percentage. This question is of considerable importance, and often does not receive sufficient attention in malt dealings. Many firms are throwing money away in matters of this sort, while they are endeavoring to economize in other directions, where a saving is neither of advantage nor importance. It is perfectly evident that a malt containing four per cent. of water must have less value than one containing two per cent.

A malt contains two per cent. of water consequently a quarter will contain:

$$.98 \times 326 = 320.28 \text{ lbs. of water substance.}$$

This same quantity of dry substance would have to be used if the malt contained 4 per cent. of water, in order to produce an equal quantity of beer. Hence

$$320.28 \times 100 = 32,027$$

96

lbs. of this malt will have to be employed in order to produce the given extract, or about 6.7 lbs. more in every quarter. With a consumption of 5,000 quarters this represents

$$5,000 \times 6.7 = 33,600$$

326

quarters, and taking the value of malt at 40s. per quarter we get 9046 2-4 £199 about, as the money lost in the purchase of this quantity of malt.

These observations and simple estimations are of great assistance, in valuing a malt, but they can only give us incomplete, and possibly in some cases contradictory information as to the chemical composition of the sample. Absolute certainty can only be obtained by careful analysis, which will give us some information as to the relative proportion of the conversion products, and of that important item, the ready formed sugars.

## III.—HOPS.

In valuing hops for brewing purposes, we have to depend almost exclusively upon external characteristics, among which aroma must rank first. It is the most valuable classes of hops, delicacy of aroma is combined with great pungency, while it would be futile to attempt to describe the various aromas obtainable from different classes of hops, and a thorough knowledge of this subject can only be obtained through careful observation extending over many years. I am inclined to think that the bulk of brewers pay far too little attention to the question of aroma, and detection of the different varieties of hops; in fact, they are almost entirely in the hands of their hop merchants in this matter. It would be well to know how many brewers (even of large experience) know the difference between a Golding and a Colgate hop; and yet their respective values on the market, and for brewing purposes are so different. Of course, in judging the aroma it is necessary to be possessed of a very keen sense of smell, in which some people are naturally deficient, while in such cases we must form our conclusions from other observations.

The color of the hop flowers is the first feature that presents itself; these should be of a pale yellowish green and bright appearance, and should be free from reddish brown spots. In judging by color is, however, only of use when we are dealing with hops which have not been sulphured on the kiln, since the process of sulphuring gives greater uniformity of color to the product, and a paler and fresher looking, and this circumstance is sometimes used in an unscrupulous way, in order to improve the appearance of discolored and spoiled hops, and to put them upon the market mixed with some better hops. Hops which have been so treated can usually be distinguished from others which have been only slightly sulphured, by carefully examining the lupuline constituents.

When lupuline globules contains the most important constituents of the hop—the aromatic hop-oil and the bitter tasting hop resins. In the fresh condition these substances form a pale yellow liquid of an oil-like consistency, which color they impart to the lupuline globules. During storage of hops, according as the conditions are more or less favorable, decomposition takes place in the constituents of this lupuline, and a substance possessing a chocolate-like odor takes the place of the aromatic hop-oil. At the same time the resins become converted into a dry, floury mass, and with further age this substance becomes darker and more brown in appearance. Of course the quantity of this lupuline is of the greatest importance, and the microscope can help us very materially

in this direction, especially if we bear in mind that the value of the lupuline constituent does not depend solely on the number of globules, but chiefly upon the manner in which these latter are filled. Perhaps the best test, well known to the practical brewer, is to rub the hop flowers down in the warm hand to test the oily condition. The older the hops become, the less of this oiliness will be experienced.

The best hops are of medium size, and have a silky feeling when rubbed down. The commoner hop flowers often attain an elongated appearance with coarse ribs, and rough leaf covering. If we open up such hop flowers, we find at the root of the leaflets number of hop seeds, which very strongly diminish the value of the hops, owing to the rank-flavored extractive matters which they yield. In the best regulated hop gardens in Germany we find that great care is exercised in excluding the male hop plant, so as to avoid fructification of the female hop flowers; consequently in the best classes of German hops we do not find any hop seeds at all, or else in very small quantities. The same naturally hops growers find that the presence of the male plant greatly increases the quantity of the crop, and also the duration of the hop gardens, but I am inclined to think that the latter brewers could learn something by studying the method of hop cultivation carried on in the Saaz district of Bohemia, where, I believe, the finest hops in the world are produced. These hops are never, or only rarely, met with in this country.

In connection with the subject of hop valuation, I would recommend to your notice the excellent paper on "Hops," recently read before the Institute of Brewing, by Messrs. Briant and Meacham. The paper is so well written, and as evidenced by the feel of the sample when pressed downward by the hand, is of importance. This is seldom attended to by brewers, yet it has a marked influence on the keeping power of hops, and is worthy of the attention of every brewer. Elasticity of sample, it only applies to new hops, and that the hop samples should be open in a warm room for an hour or so before sampling. With new hops it is of the greatest importance to examine ourselves that they are well cured, and not fired or underdried; these points Messrs. Briant and Meacham have explained minutely. I am also glad to heartily endorse all these gentlemen say as to the importance of acetone. There can be no doubt that such trouble in brewing and cloudiness of beers can be traced to employing hops in which the resins are not sufficiently ripened. Often the high priced hops (which are brewed as guided by pale green color) give a serious trouble in this direction, owing to want of ripeness of the resins. Personally I would prefer to err on the side of color, as a ripe yellow hop does not yield too much color to worts, even for the lightest shade pale ales. Many good hops are thrown on one side because they have a brownish appearance, which may have been caused by being beaten about on the tables by storms, yet if we examine these hops we may find them full of rich condition, so that external color alone is not a sufficient guide.

There is no doubt that the quality of this year's hops will be far above the average, as the ripening process has taken place under the most favorable conditions, and there has been an absence of those storms which have in previous years so seriously damaged some otherwise excellent crops.

There has also been an almost entire absence of mould, which has enabled the grower to abstain from using sulphur on the plants. This sulphur is applied in the form of a fine powder, and in this form it behaves to us far more harmful to the brewer in his brewing operations than

A paper read before the members of the North of England Institute of Brewing, and reported in the current issue of the *Transactions* of that Institute.

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THE ONTARIO BREWING & MALTING CO. (Ltd.)  
**INDIA PALE ALE**

AND

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**WE GUARANTEE**

That this ALE and PORTER is brewed from pure Malt and Hops only.

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**Proprietor**



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**EAST KENT ALE**

Made from the Finest Imported East Kent Hops

**XXX and XX Pale and Amber Ales and Porters**

**Dealer in Malt and Hops**

a little sulphur applied on the kiln fires. In the former case the sulphur adheres to the hops, and passes right through the brewing into the fermenting vessel, where it would yield products which seriously affect the yeast. In the latter case it only reaches the hops in the form of volatile sulphurous acid gas. It is a common practice in Germany to test whether hops have been sulphured on the poles by inserting a long silver needle in the bale of hops. If the hops have been sulphured in this way we shall find, on examining the needle in a few days' time, that it has turned quite black, owing to the formation of black sulphide of silver. It is well to notice whether the hops have been cleanly picked, and are free from leaves. I think that in this direction that the foreigners seem to exercise greater care than our hop-growers. It is important to bear in mind that the district in which a hop is growing is *per se*

no reliable guide to its excellence. While we may take it for granted that, as a rule, we may expect to obtain finest class of hops from the best reputed districts, we must remember that local hop diseases, or unfavourable climatic influences may attack the better hop districts, and the more delicate varieties of hops are then more likely to suffer than the common and hardier sorts.

Finally, we cannot be too careful in selecting our hops for storage purposes. I mean in deciding upon which of the purchases to keep for yearlings, and which should be used in the copper as soon as possible. It is self evident that only the better samples should be kept for yearlings, while the inferior lots will answer sufficiently well for early use in running ales. We should also be careful to examine the bulk samples of every growth purchased, since it is possible when purchasing from one or two so-called repre-

sentative samples, that the bulk may not come up to these in quality and it is too late to remedy this when we have paid for the hops.

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- THE -

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. . . AND . . .

### AMBER ALE . . . XXX PORTER

Which is now taking the place of the  
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For the above brands we hold Diplomas and  
Gold Medals when competing against  
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OUR ALES AND PORTERS ARE KNOWN  
AND USED FROM THE ATLANTIC  
TO THE PACIFIC, AND ARE  
IN GENERAL FAVOR



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*And See that our Brand is  
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THERE ARE MANY IMITATIONS OF  
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SEE THAT . . . . .

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NAME IS ON EVERY LABEL . . .

### OUR ALES AND PORTER

Have been examined by the best Analysts, and they have declared them pure and free  
from any deleterious ingredients. . . . .